FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 145 29 July 1986

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FURTHER COMMENTARIES ON U.S. NUCLEAR TEST

Scientists Monitor Test

PM280800 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[Report by special correspondent G. Dildyayev under the general heading "New Nuclear Explosion in Nevada": "Karkaralinsk: Scientists Cooperating for Peace"]

[Text] U.S. scientists in Kazakhstan have recorded a nuclear explosion at the test site in Nevada. Instruments picked up the shock wave that had sped through 14 time zones.

Karkaralinsk is in central Kazakhstan. It is there that the Soviet-U.S. experiment to check that nuclear tests are not being carried out is being implemented.

The town lies near some mountains covered with dense pine forests and with lakes of deep-blue water in the cols. The "Shakhter" holiday center provides the U.S. seismologists' accommodation.

Professor J. Bruin of California State University, San Diego, leader of the group, and O. Stolyarov, laboratory chief at the USSR Academy of Sciences Earth Physics Institute, are quite indistinguishable from the other vacationers except that Oleg Aleksandrovich is wearing a t-shirt with the emblem of the experiment on it.

Only a month ago the U.S. Committee for the Protection of Natural Resources and the USSR Academy of Sciences signed an agreement to conduct an experiment to refute the view held in the United States that infallible monitoring of nuclear explosions is impossible. It is impossible to tell whether they are being conducted or not, they say. The joint experiment by the two countries' scientists should demonstrate to everyone that verification of the cessation of nuclear tests is a perfectly realistic task. The agreement envisages setting up seismographic facilities in Kazakhstan and Nevada.

"So it was not for its natural beauty that Karkaralinsk was chosen?"

"Of course not," James Bruin said. "The fact is that the bedrock here transmits underground vibrations well."

Three supersensitive monitors have been set up on a sun-drenched boulder, each of them recording a separate frequency band. The readings are summarized by a digital recorder. In a laboratory in one of the holiday center buildings the readings are read off magnetic tape by a recording device. I would describe it as sophisticated. Indeed, if an ant scurried by you would hear it.

"Look," geophysicist Kit Priestley pointed to the seismograph. "We have recorded an 'earthquake.' Do you see those flashes? The peaks on the seismogram are the traces of an underground nuclear explosion. They go from margin to margin on the paper."

It was planned to carry out observations for a year. The results are open, and under the terms of the agreement they will be accessible to any interested party.

The first stage of the experiment is under way at the moment -- the signals coming to the earth's surface are being recorded. The spots where the 100-meter pits will be sunk have already been chosen. The monitors will be lowered into them. This will eliminate interference and prevent extraneous noise from being recorded. At the moment, the seismometers are even registering footsteps.

To all appearances there have been more problems organizing the work of the group of Soviet geophysicists in Nevada. At any rate, the U.S. side finds itself unable to install the stations simultaneously -- there are no U.S. state institutions among the organizations funding the experiment. But there is an organization like, for example Mothers for Nuclear Disarmament.

"According to the information we have at the moment," O. Stolyarov said, "Soviet experts will be able to do to Nevada in early fall. The research program is identical to the one being conducted here. The same equipment will be used. That is, everything has been provided for in order to increase confidence in the information that is obtained."

For nearly a year there have been no underground nuclear explosions in our country. The moratorium is in operation. This rare word from the diplomatic lexicon is now known to everyone and has acquired new significance. Not merely a temporary postponement of the discharge of duties, but a powerful manifestation of goodwill and genuine love of peace -- that is what the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions is.

On the eve of the nuclear explosion the tip of the automatic recorder, registering all quiet on the endless tape of the seismograph, stuttered just a little. You can expect the odd leap: Tectonic forces have stirred somewhere in response to ore being shifted in a nearby pit. But the instruments were ready to pick up the shock wave from the explosion at the Nevada nuclear test site as it swept across 14 time zones. That is what happened.

The U.S. seismologists are happy with the sensitivity of their instruments.

"We believe we will record all explosions in Nevada," J. Bruin said. "Although, to be honest, I would like them to stop altogether as soon as possible."

"As a matter of fact that is why we came here," geologist Paul (Bodin) and technician David (Karrel) added.

For many years the areas adjoining the Soviet test site in Kazakhstan were strictly closed to U.S. experts. It is obvious why this was done. Today they are here with all their monitoring equipment, although our conscientiousness needs no verification. That is not the point. Our "silent" test site takes the wind out of the sails of thoe who keep saying that it is impossible to verify the cessation of nuclear explosions.

The Soviet and U.S. scientists' vigil continues. It has a noble purpose: To halt nuclear weapon tests, and that is why Soviet and U.S. experts are working so harmoniously in Kazakhstan.

Details of Test Outlined

PM281044 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 86 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch under the general heading "Nuclear 'Horn of Plenty'" -- first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] Another nuclear explosion was carried out yesterday at the Nevada test range. As if to mock common sense and the peaceful intentions of people, the ever-inventive initiators of the arms race called it "Cornucopia," which, translated, means "horn of plenty."

New York -- The yield of the explosion was around 20 kilotons. It was staged in a vertical underground mine at a depth of around 450 meters. [paragraph continues]

The test was of one of the new kinds of weapons of mass destruction being developed by the Livermore nuclear laboratory. This is already the eighth nuclear test carried out in the United States this year, and the 15th since the entry into force of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

Your correspondent was informed by a representative of the Las Vegas-based antiwar organization American Peace Test that the test was originally scheduled for 25 July, but was moved up a day to forestall the planned protest demonstrations. Not wishing to deviate from their feverish arms race, the Washington administration and the Department of Energy -- which is directly responsible for holding nuclear tests -- have begun an unseemly game with the peace movement activists and the American public, which is disturbed by the threat of nuclear catastrophe. They are trying to outsmart the anti-nuclear demonstrators by changing the timetable of the next explosion and endeavoring to keep the public ignorant about the holding of tests.

But it is as impossible to hide the ominous "experiments" of the nuclear maniacs as it is to conceal the explosions themselves from sensitive seismographs. Protest demonstrations were held today. They took place in Nevada, California, Arizona, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Texas, and on America's East Coast. Their main slogan is "The Soviet Union has stopped nuclear tests. Why don't we?"

Anxiety is inducing people to act. Activists of a coalition to end nuclear tests from Connecticut held a mass demonstration in front of the Capitol Building. They came to the capital to demand that the legislators say "no" to continuing nuclear explosions. The appeal they brought was supported by four of the state's six congressmen -- Democrats Bruce Morrison, Sam Gejdenson, Barbara Kennelly, and Stewart McKinney; two Republicans of the Reaganite persuasion, Nancy Johnson and John Rowland, remained deaf to their fellow-countrymen's aspirations.

Participants in the rally held on the steps of Congress warmly greeted the scientist Adrian (de Uind), chairman of the board of the public organization Council for the Defense of Natural Resources, who told the assembly that a meeting of Soviet and American scientists in Moscow had reached an accord on siting on Soviet territory a number of seismic stations serviced jointly by Soviet and American personnel. "The U.S. Administration," (de Uind) exclaimed, "can no longer use the question of inspection [inspektskiya] as a pretext to justify its own reluctance to conclude a treaty on a general and complete ban on nuclear tests!"

U.S. Scientist Comments

PM281216 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Dildyayev report under the general heading "Nuclear 'Horn of Plenty'" -- first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] Another nuclear explosion was held yesterday at the Nevada test site. As if to mock common sense and people's peaceful intentions, the ever-inventive initiators of the arms race called it "Cornucopia," which, translated, means "horn of plenty."

Karkaralinsk -- Seismographs labeled "Made in USA" have been ascertaining that all has been quiet around the Soviet test range in Kazakhstan for 2 weeks now. An underground nuclear explosion did shake the ground on the evening of 24 July, but that test took place at the Nevada test site rather than in the desert zone of Semipalatinsk Oblast. Thirteen minutes and fifteen seconds later its tremor caused the needles on instruments set up at Karkaralinsk to waver.

You can understand the alarm felt by the American scientists examining the seismogram. The bitterness of the situation was bound to affect them. However, even such a negative result is still a result for the scientists. It provides a lot of information for the study of the characteristics of the spread of seismic waves.

I found James Bruin, leader of the group of American scientists, early in the morning in the wood surrounding the Shakhter Rest Home, where the American seismologists live and work.

"Can underground nuclear explosions release tectonic forces and trigger the mechanism of an earthquake? The other day, for example, a strong earthquake was recorded in California. Was it set off by the nuclear explosions in Nevada?" -- I asked him.

The scientist's opinion is that there is no direct link here, at any rate science today is not in possession of such data.

"Minor earthquakes can occur in the immediate vicinity of the epicenter of an explosion -- that is sure."

On the other hand, what a powerful wave of indignation has been created throughout the world by the news of the latest nuclear explosion in Nevada! The harm caused to the security of the world people by the continuation of nuclear weapons tests is immeasurable.

"Methods for assessing the damage cuased by natural cataclysms exist. I understand them. However, I hope with all my heart that the damage from nuclear conflict never needs to be calculated!" he said.

Scientists are certain that the Soviet-American experiment in the Semipalatinsk region and Nevada will make it possible to develop a method to infallibly record and recognize seismic waves produced by nuclear explosions. This work is intended to last for 1 year. However, the initial phase of the experiemtn is already demostrating the absolute feasibility of monitoring [proverka] a test ban. This conclusion formed the basis of the Soviet delegation's new initiative submitted to the Geneva Conference on Disarmament to create a system of international seismic verification [kontrol] of a ban on nuclear weapons tests.

FRG SEISMOLOGIST DISCUSSES VERIFICATION ISSUE

PM281401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with Hans-Peter (Kharyes), professor at Bochum University, by own correspondent V. Kuznetsov in Geneva, under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Interview": "Hans-Peter (Kharyes): Nuclear Tests Can Be Verified" -- date of interview not given; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Geneva -- The experiment by Soviet and American scientists, who have installed a seismological station in the Semipalatinsk region to verify the nuclear test ban, is attracting enormous attention among the international scientific public.

The first results of this experiment -- the recording by instruments marked "Made in the United States" of the 14th and 15th American nuclear tests at the Nevada range -- show once again that existing technical means of verification could act as a reliable guarantee of a treaty on a general and complete nuclear weapon test ban.

What, in your view, is the international significance of the Soviet-American experiment? [paragraph continues]

That was the question IZVESTIYA's correspondent asked prominent West German seismology expert Prof Hans-Peter (Kharyes) of Bochum University.

"The Semipalatinsk example," he replied, " was noted with enthusiasm by a special group of scientific experts in seismology working in Geneva under the auspices of the Conference on Disarmament. I regard as very important the agreement on joint research work in the sphere of the methodology of verification of nuclear tests. This is a kind of breakthrough in the distrust and suspicion that for many years have accompanied the problem of a nuclear test ban.

"This suspicion, this opinion that there is no reliable possibility of verifying underground explosions, was what led in 1963, when the Treaty on Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Three Environments was concluded, to the exclusion of underground nuclear tests from its sphere of operation. Of course, the Moscow Treaty was a significant step forward. But if the threshold of suspicion had been crossed at that time, there would be no need today to struggle for a moratorium on all nuclear explosions, and there would now be no cruise missiles, neutron weapons, or multiple nuclear warheads.

"But they exist, and is the world any more secure? Of course not. The nuclear explosions in Nevada are a new generation of nuclear weapons, including nuclear-pumped x-ray lasers.

"Today," H.-P. (Kharyes) went on, "experts in seismology possess sophisticated means of detecting even the least powerful tests. National seismological means of verification -- and this fact has been confirmed repeatedly -- are sufficient. It is well-known that Soviet seismologists picked up the characteristc traces of the American 'Mighty Oak' explosion in Nevada, whose yield was only 1.3 kilotons. Another fact. As a result of the moratorium imposed by the Soviet Union, American seismological stations are working normally, confirming that the Soviet Union is not carrying out nuclear tests. Thus the seismologists create a firm guarantee of verification.

"The pooling of efforts by USSR and U.S. scientists to improve seimological verification methods is evoking a major political response. But the internationalization of this experiment, giving it a broad international character, would now, in my view, be of even greater significance.

"We have entered the nuclear age," H.-P (Kharyes) said in conclusion, "and we must change the old way of thinking, whereby superiority in arms secured commanding heights in politics. Today this concept is obsolete and the rapid development of technology in in the service of the military requires new, cautious handling of the atom, strict international verification, and, first and foremost, a ban on all nuclear weapon tests. We experts have had our say: Any nuclear tests can be reliably verified. Now it is up to the politicians, up the will and wishes of the countries participating in the Conference on Disarmament. One would like to hope that a treaty on a general and complete nuclear test ban will be signed soon and we will be able to enter the 21st century without nuclear weapons."

REPORT ON JOINT CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION TALKS

OW270430 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 24 Jul 86

[From "The World Today" Program presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] The session of the Standing Soviet-U.S. Consultative Commission, which was convened in 1972 for solving problems arising in the course of implementing arms control agreements, which opened in Geneva on 22 July, is continuing its work.

When the Soviet Union and the United States signed the treaty on limiting offensive strategic arms -- its abbreviated form, SALT II -- in 1979, the Permanent Consultative Commission began to address questions related to this treaty. The current commission's session is devoted to the specific topic of President Reagan's stated intention to abandon the SALT II accord. Session participants have agreed to hold confidential talks, and for this reason I will guess what they are talking about, but it is quite possible to characterize the U.S. position regarding SALT II. I remind you that the United States signed this treaty, has not ratified it, but has agreed to observe its provisions.

The Soviet Union considers the SALT II accord a valid document, despite its formal expiration date of 31 December 1985. The meaning of the treaty lies in the following: It limits the deployment of strategic strike forces by placing limitations on ICBM's with MIRV warheads and long-range bombers and their armaments. Now the United States says it wants to abandon the treaty, and justifies this by the fact that it has not been ratified and by the fact that the Soviet Union has reduced it to a piece of paper by its treaty violations. I will talk about U.S. charges later.

Now I will point out the real reason why the U.S. wants to destroy the SALT II accord. Its framework has simply begun to hinder the further expansion of the Washington administration's arms race. Specifically, reequipping long-range B-52 bombers with cruise missiles carrying nuclear warheads, on an average of one aircraft every three weeks, will lead to the United States' exceeding the set limits by December.

The United States has decided to abandon the SALT II accord in order not to stop the realization of the plan for reequipping bombers.

Now, concerning charges against the Soviet Union:

Charge No 1: The USSR has deployed ICBM's not of just one new type, as permitted by the treaty, but two new types. This is not true. The SS-25 missile, the one mentioned by the United States, is just a modification of an old missile.

Charge No 2: The USSR is encoding telemetry data during ballistic missiles tests and this is prohibited by the treaty. Again, this is a lie. No encoding is done on telemetry data, which the U.S. must know in order to monitor our observance of the treaty.

At the same time, there are instances of violations committed by the U.S. side. In addition to MX missiles permitted by the treaty, the United States is developing another new type, the Midgetman. The United States is concealing the construction of ballistic missile launching silos and forbidding the Soviet Union to monitor this work with the aid of our national technical means and this violates the SALT II accord. Finally, by deploying Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe, which the USSR regards as strategic missiles, the United States has committed another violation of the treaty.

This is the attitude that prevails at the Permanent Soviet-U.S. Consultative Commission Session being held in Geneva. I will not forecast its outcome. I will just say that the U.S. position is certainly influenced by the following consideration: Abandonment of the SALT II accord by the United States will lead to an increase in expenditures by a minimum of $126 million for new strategic arms systems in the coming decade. Can U.S. military corporations pass up such a fat morsel? This is why they are demanding that the administration abandon the SALT II accord.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUND TABLE'

LD271934 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 27 Jul 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer; Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, publicist; and Vladimir Yakovlevich Tsvetov, Central Television and All-Union Radio political observer]

[Text] [Tsvetov] Hello comrades. Quite a few very interesting and important international events took place last week, and, evidently, it is not altogether easy to single out the main one. All the same, I would like to begin with the extraordinary session of the standing Soviet-U.S. Consultative Commission. It began its work on 22 July in Geneva. I will remind radio listeners that the commission was set up in 1972 to solve issues that arise in the course of implementing arms control agreements. Since 1979, when the Soviet Union and the United States signed the Strategic Arms Limitation treaty -- we call it SALT II for short -- the commission has started dealing with issues related to this treaty. The current session is devoted to a definite theme, namely the intention announced by President Reagan to withdraw from SALT II. The negotiations in progress in Geneva are confidential, so we will not conjecture about what is being talked about there but will talk about the approach.

[Bovin] One can imagine what is being talked about: We want to clarify with the Americans, so to speak, get information more accurately and clearly about the motives for their behavior. Well, obviously, there will be some talk on this level, because we do have sufficiently precise arguments, our positions are sound, and we will set forth our interpretation of these things. Clearly, conversations will be conducted around these positions, although, of course, it is difficult to say specifically.

[Tsvetov] Evidently we must first say that, although the United States signed the treaty, it did not ratify it. It has, however, expressed the intention to continue to observe the provisions contained in it. As for the Soviet Union, we consider this treaty alive, notwithstanding the fact that it expired on 31 December of last year. So first, it is probably worth saying something about the purport of the treaty.

[Bovin] Well, the treaty, as a treaty, states the definite levels of strategic potentials, for example. Had it been ratified, the overall quantity of strategic arms delivery vehicles on each side would have been 2,250 -- on our side and on the U.S. side -- but inasmuch as it was not ratified, correspondingly, those ceilings that were fixed in 1979 have remained. We had, let us say, 2,504 delivery vehicles then. We showed them, and we have retained them for the present. Of course, we...

[Tsvetov interrupting] What you have in mind is nuclear weapon delivery vehicles?

[Bovin] Yes, strategic nuclear weapons delivery vehicles, meaning launch-tubes on submarines, ground-based missiles, and strategic airplanes.

[Shishlin] What I want to say is that, all the same, these Soviet-U.S. meetings that are taking place in Geneva also need, I think, to have their background assessed, strictly speaking, the background against which these discussions are being held and taking place. On the one hand, there is the Soviet position as is known, a very broad position and a bold one. Major proposals have been put forward aimed at actually cutting back all categories of arms, not only strategic ones, but also medium-range and conventional arms.

TEXT On the other hand, the U.S. position is known: The United States, over all these months in 1986, has declined to take any steps to meet the Soviet Union. Against this background, when the United States is striving to give its position on the key problem -- the problem of curtailing arms -- perhaps a more attractive appearance. They, strictly speaking, have made the move to hold a meeting with our representatives....

[Bovin interrupting] Because it was our idea....

[Shishlin interrupting] Yes, really, these talks are of a strictly confidential nature. After all, in general the Americans are not hiding the fact that they are not expecting any important shifts either in SALT II discussions or in the U.S-Soviet meetings on the issue of banning nuclear tests. For example, this, unfortunately, for the time being only fits in the framework of the political cosmetics the White House often resorts to. In any case, we must not stop at describing these meetings as cosmetics. Still, this is a reflection of the very wide and important processes that are developing as a whole in international relations.

[Tsvetov] So, to return to the essence of the U.S. accusations addressed to the Soviet Union: These accusations, in essence, come down to two main points. The first is that the Soviet Union has created [sozdal] a second new type of ICBM. According to the terms of SALT II, each side may create [sozdal] one new type of intercontinental ballistic missile. So, the United States is accusing the Soviet Union of having created [sozdal] not one new type, but two new types. What is being referred to her is the SS-25 missiles. This missile is however, a modification of an old missile. The United States knows this perfectly well and nevertheless makes the accusation. The second accusation is that the Soviet Union is encoding telemetric data on ICBM tests. This also is untrue, because the Soviet Union is not encoding the telemetric information the United States needs to verify how the Soviet Union is observing the terms of SALT II.

At the same time, I must say that the United States itself is indeed violating this treaty. To the one new type of MX ICBM, which is allowed by the terms of the treaty, the United States has added yet another new type, the mobile, small, Midgetman missile. Moreover, it has also begun developing [razrabatyvat] a third new type of ICBM called Mobileman. This is a large missile with a large number of warheads. Second, the United States is hiding work on the creation [sozdaniye] of silos for the ICBM's, which is prohibited by the treaty, because, according to the terms of the treaty, the Soviet Union, with the aid of its national technical means, must be allowed to follow the construction of silos for missiles. Third, the United States has sited Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe. These missiles are strategic ones in relation to the Soviet Union, and siting them is also a violation of SALT II.

The U.S. intention to withdraw from SALT II is accounted for by the following very specific reason: Currently the United States is rearming and modernizing its B-52 strategic bombers. The modernization is going ahead at the rate of one bomber every 3 weeks. This means that in December, the United States will go beyond the limits established by SALT II. So, the withdrawal from the treaty has been thought up so that there would not be any obstacle to the modernization of the B-52 bombers, which are being equipped with cruise missiles. There is another reason that is more profound and evidently more important. If the United States rejects SALT II, in the course of the next 10 years 126 billion dollars will be required to create [sozdaniye] new strategic systems. Of course, the U.S. military corporations cannot let such a fat slice slip by, so these corporations are pressing the U.S. Administration to withdraw from the treaty.

LAST LINE

We have already said here that the present session of the Soviet-U.S. Standing Consultative Commission was convened at the Soviet Union's suggestion. That does not signify, however, that we need SALT II more than the United States. This treaty is needed by both countries for a continuation of the process of reducing strategic forces, for the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations as a whole and thereby for detente. Guided by these considerations, the Soviet Union suggested holding the present session.

[Shishlin] This of course, raises another question: To what extent does Soviet policy bear results and how effective are those initiatives being put forward by the Soviet Union.

[Tsvetov interrupting]... such as how large an influence are they exerting?

[Bovin] Here is another meeting. This is also very interesting. After all, the Consultative Commission began on Tuesday, and on Friday the meeting of experts on the issues of underground nuclear tests began.

[Shishlin] Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich....

[Bovin] Yes?

[Shishlin] I am sorry for interrupting. One cannot forget that the United States, on the eve of this meeting, carried out their 15th nuclear test.

[Bovin] Yes, yes, this second group of experts is also a very interesting issue. The first conference of Soviet and U.S. experts on nuclear tests took place in 1958. At the time, the technology was not what it is today. They got stuck then on the fact that, with the existing technology, it was impossible to distinguish a nuclear blast from an earthquake of a certain force. The 1963 treaty did not include undergound tests. In 1974 we signed a threshold treaty with the Americans that limited the yield of nuclear blasts, but the Americans, as with SALT II, signed the treaty but did not ratify it.

[Shishlin] Although it is being said that they may nevertheless come round to ratification....

[Bovin interrupting] After -- as they are saying -- after the verification mechanisms have been more precisely defined. If they were to sign this treaty, however, a protocol would be appended to it, precisely on the verification procedures. I shall read some of the provisions from this here. What are the sides obliged to do? They are to inform one another of the geographical coordinates of the limits of every testing ground and of all individual test sites. Further, they are to provide the other side with information on the geology of test sites, the characteristics of the rocks and geological formations and their main physical properties. Then they are to give the geographical coordinates of all these tests and carry out calibrational explosions. All this could be done, but nothing has been done simply because the Americans have refused to ratify it. They are making a fuss about monitoring again. Technology has, of course, now forged ahead in comparison with 1958. That means that, as both our experts and many American experts say, there are no problems regarding the technology. The Americans, however, are not even pretending that monitoring is the issue now; they simply say: We need nuclear tests, we shall carry out....

[Shishin interrupting] Yes, and if they talk about anything, then it is about the possibility of thinking about limiting the number and yield of explosions.

[Bovin] They have another idea, namely, we shall indeed cut the numbers of nuclear weapons, and we shall cut them by, say, 10 percent. We shall also make a 10 percent reduction in the number of nuclear tests. This logic is turned upside down, because what is the purpose of stopping nuclear tests, in general? To slow the arms race. If each country is unable to test new types of weapons, that means it cannot develop [sozdavat] them, but the Americans want to do both.

[Tsvetov] Last week Soviet-West German negotiations at the foreign minister level ended. These were preceded by negotiations between the USSR and British ministers of foreign affairs, and even earlier by summit negotiations between the Soviet Union and France. Analyzing the results of these three sets of negotiations, one can say that the main conclusion made at these meetings could probably considered to be the following: In order for Europe to remain Europe, it must be peaceful.

[Bovin] That's true. Nevertheless, Europe is more closely attached to disarmament than the United States is; the level of political culture is higher there, if you like. And it is our position that our West European partners should to some degree work on their transatlantic ally to promote greater realism, a more sober attitude, and a greater degree of constructiveness in approaching these complex problems which are a subject of concern both to the West Europeans themselves and to us.

[Shishin] The United States often accuses us, the Soviet Union, of trying to use our activities in the European sphere -- and not only there -- to drive a wedge between the United States and Western Europe. But politics, is after all, the art of the possible and there is a clear awareness in Moscow that the North Atlantic alliance is a pretty stable military-political structure....

[Bovin interrupts]...and that despite all these contradictions there is more that unites them than sets them apart.

[Shishlin] Yes, but at the same time, of course, Moscow takes account of the fact that Britain, just like France, Italy, and West Germany, has its own national interests in additon to common interests linking it with the United States.

[Bovin] and European interests, too.

[Shishlin] And pan-European interests. Within the framework of these pan-European interests, we can of course talk quite fully and constructively with both London and Paris, with Bonn and Rome, and with the other capitals of European states. There is no doubt that the negotiations which took place with President Mitterrand, with British Prime Minister Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Howe, and with Genscher leave one convinced that these results are of course solid and serious ones.

[Bovin] These talks are useful of course, and they are necessary from various point of view. But we ourselves must take account of the fact that there is a quite clear divergence of positions between us, for instance, and the three countries mentioned, at least. Let's take, for instance, the problems of disarmament. Our idea is this: to remove all medium-range missiles from Europe.

We will destroy our missiles if the Americans do the same with theirs. But we say this under two conditions: First, if the British and French do not increase their potentials; and second, if the Americans do not sell Europe more up-to-date weapons, as they want to in the case of Britain. But both Britain and France are in fact blocking progress on this aspect of disarmament.

[Shishlin] But there is, Aleksandr Yevgenyevich also the practical sphere of relations.

[Bovin] Yes, of course, bilateral relations.

[Shishlin] This is a lofty sphere of policy. There are purely economic interests as well, interests relating to the spiritual needs of the European peoples in relations.

[Bovin] Of course.

[Shishlin] And it is precisely in these directions that the results of the talks which were held before our very eyes seem to me to be extremely significant; as concerns our mutual relations with West Germany, and with France and Britain as well.

[Tsvetov] It seems to me that one should draw attention to another particular feature, too: The differing approaches of the United States and the Soviet Union to Western Europe. To characterize, the United States' approach can be expressed in the words, for example, of General Pershing, who said as far back as World War I that America's front line passes through Europe. You see, this is an attitude which quite definitely looks down upon its NATO partners.

[Bovin] Well, Pershing was around a long time ago, but just 10 years ago Kissinger formulated the position that the United States has global political interests, while Western Europe's interests are regional ones. And this is the difference between the American and European approaches. All in all, this puts Western Europe into a subordinate position -- which the Europeans do not like very much, incidentally.

[Tsvetov] On the other hand, there is the attitude of the Soviet Union: the proposal to see one another as sovereign and equal partners in drawing up pan-European policy, and to respect one another's legitimate interests. And of course, it seems to me that these negotiations -- Soviet-French, Soviet-British, Soviet-West German -- have to a certain degree raised the prestige of Western Europe at the present time, and attributed even great importance to the role of Western Europe in international affairs.

[Bovin] Well, there is another aspect here. Of course, Britain, France, and West Germany are the first violins in the West European orchestra and we are dealing with them. But we are now stepping up our policy in regard to the small and medium-sized countries of Europe. Experience has shown that it is sometimes easier for small and neutral countries to feel out some kind of ground for compromise, especially during a period when mutual relations between us and the Americans, for instance, between East and West, are somewhat strained; and they can play a positive role here. We see this and value it.

[Tsvetov] This is often shown in practical matters. When, for example, the negotiations became deadlocked in Stockholm, it was precisely the nonaligned and neutral countries which...

[Bovin interrupts] The N and N group...

[Tsvetov] ...the N and N group, which found compromise solutions so that the two opposing sides could nevertheless bring their positions a little closer.

[Shishlin] In this connection I would like to remind the comrades listening to us what positive moves are planned in mutual relations between the CEMA and the EEC. These need not be reduced, in the case in point, merely to economic relations, to trade relations. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are ready to regard the Common Market countries as a sort of political unit as well, to the degree that the EEC acts as a political unit. So, all in all, we are now discovering that the world in which we live is nevertheless, as was to be expected, not an immobile one. It is a dynamic world in which processes which are by no means negative are evolving.

But some processes are becoming outlined which without doubt express this same internal need for a revival of the process of relaxation of tension, the emergence of a new detente, a new phase of detente, a new stage in detente. We cannot say when this will happen. But there is no doubt that things are moving in this direction.

[Tsvetov] I would like to draw attention to another region in the world, in which very interesting political and economic manifestations are taking place -- the Asiatic-Pacific Ocean region.

[Bovin] Well, interesting changes are taking place in Japan just at the moment.

[Tsvetov] You know, when I looked through the list of the new Japanese Cabinet, two interesting appointments attracted my attention: the minister of foreign affairs and the head of the National Defense Agency. Tadashi Kuranari has become minister of foreign affairs, and he is totally unknown to most of our listeners. I should point out that he has no wealth of diplomatic experience.

[Bovin] On the other hand, he is a friend of Nakasone, apparently.

[Tsvetov] Yes, he is not only a friend of Nakasone, he is his most loyal follower, so to speak. In my view, this appointment shows that Nakasone wants to deal with foreign policy issues himself. And here's another interesting thing. At his first press conference, the new minister of foreign affairs lost no time in drawing journalists' attention to the fact that he is a native of Nagasaki and that his wife was born in Nagasaki as well. He said he will construct his foreign policy in such a way as to meet the aspirations of his native town, which suffered in an atomic explosion.

If the first appointment creates a mood of optimism, the second appointment -- that of Kurihara as director-general of the National Defense Agency -- makes one feel sad, to put it bluntly, for he is known as an ardent champion of rapid arming by Japan. Also, at his first press conference he said that if Japan's military expenditure were to exceed the one percent of GNP limit, there would be nothing terrible in that and it would be quite natural.

[Bovin] Well, as it happens, I am not much of an optimist as regards the minister for foreign affairs either. The fact that Nakasone is going to work on foreign policy himself... well, it does not necessarily follow that it will be good foreign policy. After all, in my view he wants to transform Japan into a great power in the military and political respect too. Perhaps not right away, but he will bend things in that direction.

[Tsvetov] The thing is that immediately after the elections -- or rather, immediately after winning the election -- Nakasone said he considers it essential to improve Japanese-Soviet relations and that to this end he is even willing to go to the Soviet Union.

[Bovin] He has said that many times.

[Tsvetov] Moreover, at one of his press conferences, he even said he could go to the Soviet Union even before the end of this year.

[Shishlin] I would like to talk about all these relatively small changes in connection with the current visit to the Far East by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The ideas that have been set out there, ideas which develop our conception of how cooperation between the countries located in this vitally important area could look...

[Bovin interrupts] The significance of which, incidentally, is growing in world politics and economics.

[Shishlin] ...Yes. It seems to me that these ideas represent not only a development of the thoughts already put forward by the Soviet Union. It is, in fact, a question of a sort of very important political turning-point in our mutual relations with our Far Eastern neighbors, including Japan, including the Korean problem, including, of course, China. For it is a fact that the entire arc of conflicts and crises which accompany everyday political life in that extensive and vitally important and sensitive zone of the contemporary world, is built on some sort of quite definite structure and on some sort of quite definite political soil. But simply to ascertain this means going from bad to worse. For that reason our ideas are aimed at developing dialogue. We are not by any means presenting any kind of ultimatum. We are willing to listen to the thoughts of our Chinese neighbors, of our Chinese comrades regarding the creation of a stable security structure in the Asia-Pacific Ocean zone; we are willing to listen to Japan; We are willing to reach agreements; we are willing to conduct a broad dialogue on all the political, economic, and spiritual problems which naturally exist in the countries located in that zone.

[Tsvetov] This is all the more important since that area is becoming ever more significant in the economic, military, and political senses. Suffice it to say that the countries of the region -- the Asia-Pacific Ocean area -- are now experiencing the highest economic growth rates in the capitalist world. Our own Far Eastern regions are also developing at faster rates than other regions and 88 percent of our energy resources is concentrated in the Far East. Thus, the development of our Far Eastern regions, together with that of the other countries in the area provides opportunities for broad economic and trading links and thence, naturally, for political contacts as well.

The past week has seen many interesting international events of various kinds. We shall now briefly review some of them.

TEXT [Bovin] For example, the meeting between King Hassan II of Morocco and Israeli Prime Minister Peres. That was an extraordinary event and it caused a great stir in the Near East. Attention was devoted mainly to the Fes plan which the king attempted to drum into Peres. Naturally, this came to nothing.

[Tsvetov interrupts] Would you say a few words about the Fes plan itself since not all the listeners remember.

[Bovin] Yes, I will: Israel should recognize the PLO and withdraw its troops from the West Bank, from the occupied territories, where a Palestinian state will be organized. That is the essence of the Fes plan. The talk between the king and the Israeli prime minister showed once more that Israel is absolutely unwilling to take such steps and that it categorically refuses to recognize the PLO...

[Shishlin interrupts] And in addition to this, it showed the futility of the path of separate deals which is leading the whole problem into rather than out of an impasse.

[Bovin] Well, this has caused a split and uproar in the Arab world, but not all is clear yet.

[Shishlin] Yes, and another noteworthy event was Reagan's speech on problems connected with the Pretoria regime. It seems to me that the French newspaper LE MONDE gives a very accurate assessment of this event in stating that Reagan's speech instilled new strength into the supporters of apartheid because the so-called constructive engagement policy is to be continued.

[Bovin] It is interesting that Reagan did not actually use those words in his speech, but everyone understands that things will continue as before -- more of the same, but watered down a little.

[Tsvetov] I have looked at many reports on reaction to Reagan's speech and have found hardly a single positive reaction.

[Shishlin] Only in Pretoria.

[Tsvetov] Yes, only in Pretoria. But there was not a single major influential newspaper in the United States which gave a positive assesssment of Reagan's speech.

There was another event in Europe which is worth dwelling on: the meeting of the EEC ministers of foreign affairs. Once again, at this meeting there was a clash between the totally incompatible stands of the United States and the EEC on many issues, above all on issues relating to what is known as the steel war and the macaroni war. And while they have succeeded in slightly reducing the contradictions between the United States and the EEC over Spain and Portugal's accession to the latter, the meeting again produced no results on other issues.

Right then, I think on that we shall end our round table meeting. Thank you very much for your attention. Goodbye.

LAST LINE

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER BESSMERTNYKH MEETS WITH SHULTZ

LD282003 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 28 TASS - Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had a conversation here today. The USSR's ambassador to the United States, Yuriy Dubinin, also took part.

During the conversation, the sides discussed issues of Soviet-American relations and the development of bilateral contacts in various spheres.

COMMENTATORS DISCUSS BUSH VISIT TO MIDEAST

No Change in U.S. Policy

LD281958 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Jul 86

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] It has been announced officially that U.S. Vice President George Bush will visit Israel, Jordan and Egypt. Yesterday he arrived in Israel and visited Arab Jerusalem. This city was proclaimed the eternal capital of Israel, despite all UN resolutions and Arab opposition. It is a tragedy for all Arabs and Muslims. Washington continues to utter resounding words about peace in the Middle East, and official U.S. propaganda links the U.S. vice president's visit to the so-called peace process. Washington wants to give it a new impetus.

But what sort of peace is really meant, without the issue of Jerusalem and the recovery of the Arab section of this city and all the other occupied Arab territories being resolved, and without a just solution to the Palestinian issue?

It is clear to all that Israel categorically refuses to implement these imperative conditions that guarantee a durable peace in the Middle East; in this the United States directly or indirectly supports Israel.

Does U.S. Vice President Bush intend to change U.S. policy? No. U.S. news agencies and newspapers were forced to point out that Bush is carrying nothing new in pushing forward what is called the peace process in the Middle East. One must say that U.S. policy of complete support for Israel remains firm and unchanged. U.S. newspapers point out that during his visit to Israel, U.S. Vice President Bush will discuss U.S.-Israel cooperation.

The United States expects the Arabs to do one thing, namely, surrender before the imposition of U.S.-Israeli will. This is quite convincingly seen from the results of Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco and his meetings with King Hassan II. During his meeting with the Moroccan king the Israeli prime minister affirmed that Israel does not intend to recognize the PLO or withdraw its forces from the occupied Arab territories.

One did not expect anything else. Nevertheless, Washington is hailing, and boasting about, the visit of Peres to Morocco, and how important it is to the so-called peace process. This talk by the United States is about a so-called peace on Israeli-U.S. terms -- terms that harm the legitimate rights and interests of Arabs.

It aroused a wave of protest, and one must now view the withdrawal of King Hassan II from the chairmanship of the Arab League Council in this light. He announced this in his message to Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League. The Arab League representative earlier announced that the Arab League did not approve the Morocco meeting, and Klibi called for an emergency meeting to discuss the new situation.

PRAVDA says today that the Moroccan meeting weakened unity in the Arab world and did not produce any positive results. The paper says that Israel again has shown that it sticks to its previous stand, will cling to the occupied territories, and it will talk to its neighbors only with the language of force.

Visit Criticized

GF281630 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 28 Jul 86

[From "Important Developments in the World Last Week" program]

[Text] Vice President George Bush began a visit to the Middle East countries last Friday. Let us point out immediately that each and every visit to that region by U.S. officials to date has been praised by Israel. The Arab countries, however, maintained a cautious stance. The reason for this is clear to everyone who is at least generally aware of the U.S. plan for eliminating the dispute between the Arabs and Israel.

Israel has described Bush's visit as historic within the process of change in the Middle East. The U.S. plan is very convenient for Tel Aviv. It is inclined toward having Israel maintain the Arab lands it occupied, excluding the Palestinians from the talks, and giving the United States the right to control the situation in the Middle East. Such objectives are uniting Washington and Tel Aviv. Both sides wish to achieve these objectives by concluding separate bilateral agreements between Israel and the Arab countries -- just as in the case of the Camp David agreements concluded with Egypt during the Al-Sadat era.

Nevertheless, there is another plan for resolving the Middle East question. The Arab countries have sided with it but the United States and Israel have opposed it. The plan calls for the convening of an international conference with the participation of all the sides concerned -- including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Soviet Union put forward the plan a few years ago. Recently a proposal was made to create a special committee composed of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council to prepare the conference. Washington and Tel Aviv, however, have rejected this proposal as well. The only thing that satisfies them is unilateral agreements. And Bush has arrived in the Middle East to prepare the ground for such agreements.

GALLANT EAGLE-86 EXERCISES 'OVERTLY PROVOCATIVE'

LD251354 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin reports:

Large-scale exercises of U.S. Army, landing and Marines units, Army reserves and National Guards began in south California today. The exercises are code-named "Gallant Eagle-86". A total of 35,000 troops are involved in the military exercises to last ten days. As was admitted by a representative of the Central Command of the U.S. Armed Forces, these are the biggest exercises ever held by the Central Command.

The AP news agency points out that desert warfare methods will be tested in conditions precisely modelling actual fighting. Ground and landing units are supported from the air by fighter planes from air bases in California and a number of other states.

It is noteworthy that it is the duty of exactly the U.S. Central Command, to ensure, according the the AP, the preparedness of troops which could be sent to the Middle East, East Africa, Arabian Peninsula or Pakistan.

In this light the exercises are assuming an overtly provocative character and they were planned obviously as a demonstration of the U.S. military strength in order to intimidate independent states of the Middle East which conduct a policy which is not suitable to Washington.

'TOP PRIORITY' DISCUSSES U.S. DISARMAMENT DEBATE

LD281935 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 27 Jul 86

["Top Priority" program presented by Vladimir Posner with Drs Sergey Plekhanov and Radomir Bogdanov of the United States of America and Canada Institute in Moscow -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Posner] Not long ago, on 22 June, a month ago now, I was in Leningrad to host my end of a space bridge with Phil Donahue. It was called Citizens Summit II and it involved 200 women in Leningrad and 200 women in Boston. And during the exchange at one point we got to the issue of SALT II and the fact that the U.S. Administration wanted to break out of it and we also spoke about the nuclear test ban and the Soviet moratorium, unilateral moratorium, and I asked my audience if they would kindly raise their hands if they were against all testing, all production of nuclear weapons and for disarmament and my entire audience voted yes, that they were against that and they didn't want testing and they did want disarmament. And they then asked me to ask Phil Donahue to do the same thing with his audience and he did it. And the entire Boston audience was in total solidarity with the Lengingrad audience.

Now to me the Leningrad audience reflected the mood, the desire of the Soviet nation; and I do not know whether the Boston audience has unanimously reflected the mood of the American nation but I think it's fair to say that it certainly reflected the majority opinion, that most Americans would like to see a test ban, most Americans would like to see a stop in the arms race and would like to see disarmament. The reason I bring this up is because of a series of articles that have appeared recently in different American newspapers, in particular THE NEW YORK TIMES which reflect what they seem to call the differences of opinions in the U.S. Administration on this issue: that, for instance, we have Mr Weinberger who takes pride, at least he says that, in not even looking at Soviet proposals, repudiating them without even reading them, and other people seem to be somewhat more compromising and who would like, perhaps, to get some kind of agreement with the Soviet Union. And all of this is seen, at least by some in the United States, as a reflection of American democracy, that is that there are different opinions and that there is discussion and debate. Now I would like to have this discussion with you on this issue of if it's indeed democratic and what is democracy in this case and what about majority opinion? Dr Bogdanov would you care to begin?

[Bogdanov] Let me tell you one thing. I would like to remind to our American listeners the famous Secretary of State Kissinger memoirs and some very interesting, you know, instances of American democracy in that sense how it was used, deliberately used by American politicians. You know they were always creating an impression that there are bad guys and good guys in the American democracy.

Bad guys they, just like Secretary Weinberger, they won't even look at the Soviet proposals and there are good guys like, for instance, Secretary Shultz or somebody else, they are for trying to find a compromise, you know. And for instance, while in Moscow Kissinger was always telling our people please hurry up with the conclusion of this treaty or agreement until Sonnenfeldt comes from Helsinki because he's a bad guy, you know, if he comes he will spoil everything. Let's hurry up. And I should tell that for some time our people were hooked on that and they really hurry up until Sonnenfeldt comes to Moscow.

Then they came to realize it was just a trick, you know, just a kind of a pressure, very sophisticated pressure on us just to get more concessions from us, just trying to frighten us by Sonnenfeldt. And I'm sorry, but I came to know that only many, many years after that one of the participants in that play told me that story, you know. So, Vladimir, I'm sorry I don't know how you or my friend Sergey, I don't believe in that fairy (?tale any longer), it's a fairy tale for me: Good guys, bad guys in the American administration. But at the same time, of course, I recognize that they may have different opinions.

[Posner] You seem to have touched on an interesting idea and I'd like to explore this with you, Dr Plekhanov. Do you think that the differences that are being aired, that I would almost say are being publicized in the United States, the differences on the issure of a test ban, of an agreement in the area of SALT II, the differences which supposedly exist between Mr Weinberger on one hand and his kind of people and, let us say, Mr Shultz on the other hand. Do you think that these are real differences? Or would you say that this is also a bit of a play? What is your feeling as an expert on that American scene?

[Plekhanov] I think it's both. I think there's a lot of play in it and they really make political capital of it but I think that the differences are real. The question is whether they are significant. Because, you know, people can fight over bureaucratic terms, having almost the same views, but just can't really agree about sharing the -- their authority in the matters of national security. Or sometimes if a policy is wrongheaded there are and will be differences over miniscule detail, strong fights because there is that feeling that, you know, we are going in the wrong direction. So therefore there's both the element of playing and the element of reality in it. But I would like to continue on another theme: Nuclear weapons and democracy. I think the existence of governments who, by pushing a button can put an end to the whole planet as a living thing, is a challenge to any kind of democracy.

[Boddanov] Maybe it's a denial of democracy.

[Plekhanov] It's an ultimate denial of democracy. [passage omitted]

[Posner] If you look at this diverse opinion existing in the U.S. Administration today, which in my opinion is being played up, it's very, very visible, it's there for all to see. Do you think there's a possibility that it could be used for two purposes? One purpose would be for its own people. That is to say show the people that there is debate going on and that therefore their aspiration, their desire for a test ban, for disarmament is not hopeless...

[Plekhanov] It's being taken care of.

[Posner] Because there is debate.

[Plekhanov] Yeah, there is.

[Posner] That's on the one hand. On the other hand it might, like, be a signal for the Soviet Union to say also: Oh well, they're debating it so perhaps we should hold off for another period because there is hope that they will come to a positive decision. Do you think that kind of situation could be used?

[Bogdanov] That's really excellent assessment of the situation you have given to us Vladimir, and I wouldn't like to flatter you. I really believe in it. You know American, we call sometimes American political system an establishment and that's exactly what the establishment is doing. What is the American establishment? It's a different branches of power. One of them is mass media. Mass media is taking very active part in all these games, in all these plays, you know. They are interconnected you know. I don't insist that all that is done deliberately, there is a grand conspiracy or something like that. No, I don't say that. I say that's what, how the establishment works. It works in different directions, to give food for its own people, to give something you know to the outside world and to get satisfied themselves; How great democrats they are, how discussions are great within this great American establishment. But if you come down to the essence of the problem you will see that discussions are discussions but the policy is the policy. It's a very different thing. When the administration says that no stopping of testing is in the interest of American national security whatever Congress says, whatever petitions, whatever demonstrations resolutions you have, that the policy which is the real one.

[Posner] Right, yes. Please, Dr Plekhanov.

[Plekhanov] I would like to get back to this question of democracy and nuclear weapons. I recently read a story in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE about a project underway in Arizona to build a huge bunker which would allow people to survive nuclear war and to live in total isolation from the outside world for years, maybe decades. [passage omitted] The idea is to prepare the best, the cream of the crop in America for the eventuality of a nuclear war. [passage omitted]

[Posner] I wanted to get back to another thing here we were talking about. As you remember, a group of -- an international group of scientists was recently in the Soviet Union and among them American scientists who went down to -- close to Semipalatinsk which is where the Soviet nuclear tests are conducted, to install seismographic equipment to monitor on [changed thought] you know, and all of that, we talked about this. But these scientists later met with General Secretary Gorbachev and asked if the United States does not join with the nuclear test ban before 6 August, which is the day when your unilateral moratorium ends, would you please consider prolonging it. And there is talk about, you know, well, keep prolonging it because after all, American will ultimately some day join in this because after all, time will show, and so on and so forth. I have the view that part of this so-called diverse opinion upstairs might quite be -- might be quite insidious in, you know, kind of playing on the Soviets for them to prolong, prolong, and prolong and prolong the test ban while the United States just keeps on progressing in whatever areas it wants to progress. Do you feel worried about that?

[Bogdanov] I do feel worried about that because, you know, Vladimir, within 1 year they have tested already 15, 15 nuclear devices. All of them are new, not only new but improvement of the existing nuclear charges but also many of them are new. Fifteen. From our side none. So I feel a little bit worried about that and I agree with you, you know, sometimes it come to my mind that it might be that people trying to convince us that we should not resume our testing, that we should stick to that policy, they just do not figure out with whom we have to deal at the other end, with what kind of people, you know. They will be very (?happy) that we don't do that you know. Just they will increasing, increasing, increasing their capabilities, you know, enhancing their nuclear might, you know, and we will be sitting idle.

You know, that worries me and I'm sure that not only me, it might worry you, might worry Sergey and the other Soviet citizens too. So, your question is very, very important, a very substantial one.

[Posner] Well time is running out and us and I'd like to finish or wind up with what we started out from and that is if we're agreed that democarcy means majority rule basically, it means reflecting the desires of the majority rule basically, it means reflecting the desires of the majority in the decisions that are taken by the people elected to office by that majoriy, would you not say that in this issue that we are looking at, of disarmament, of testing, the Soviet government unequivocally reflects the desires of the absolute majority of the Soviet people, whereas judging from the polls that we get from the United States today the Reagan administration is reflecting a minority opinion. Would you agree with that?

[Bogdanov, Plekhanov] Yes

[Plekhanov] I think that's an accurate description and one would like to see a little more democracy in the United States for the sake of the whole humanity.

[Posner] Well, on that note and we, er, it's not really a pessimistic note because I think we all share the view that ultimately the desire of the majority will triumph, we end this edition of 'Top Priority." We welcome your suggestions and your views, please write us, and we'll be back a week from today at the same time.

U.S. PLANES REPORTEDLY FLY SECRET TESTS OVER EUROPE

LD241131 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 24 TASS - by TASS correspondent Igor Borisenko: The American military is using air space over Europe for secret tests of its advanced "Stealth" planes. The indications that such flights were under way appeared lately in the American press. According to the newspaper, DEFENSE NEWS, Western European countries came out time and again with the suppositions that an advanced Amercian F-19 fighter plane, practically invisible to radars, was slying sorties from the Bristish airbase at Mildenhall.

The Americans feel at home there. It is from that base that the Amercian F-111 bombers left for their piratic raid on Libya. According to DEFENSE NEWS, the Stealth planes were probably secretly delivered to the air base on board U.S. military transport aircraft, and then used for reconnaissance flights at night or in bad weather over targets too dangerous to risk losing more vulnerable spy planes, such as U-2 or SR-71.

The paper did not indicate what dangerous targets the newest spy plane was flying over. The dense shroud of secrecy over the programme of developing the Stealth plane was raised for the second time in the past days. On July 11, this year, it was reported in the press that a Stealth plane crashed in California. According to the CBS Television Network, it was carrying sophisticated electronic equipment making it practically invisible to radar. The CBS reported that 20-30 Stealth planes were deployed at the nellis airbase and flew sorties only at night or in bad weather. One cannot rule out the possibility that these planes are being used for spying missions in Europe.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRC TRADE EXHIBITION

Remarks at Opening

LD252221 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] A PRC trade-economic exhibition opened today in Sokolniki in Moscow. Here is a report by our correspondent Vladimir Savchenko:

The pavilion in Sokolniki is in the national style. At the entrance there are PRC and USSR flags. There is a great interest in the exposition, after all, this is the first time since 1953 that an exhibition of this kind has been organized in our country. Leaders of Soviet organizations and a Chinese trade and economic delegation have arrived here. This is Jia Shi, the head of the delegation and chairman of the Chinese Committee for Promotion of International Trade:

[Begin Jia recording in Mandarin with superimposed Russian translation] This exhibition has been organized in accordance with an intergovernmental agreement, says Jia Shi, and I would like to express our sincere thanks for the help given to us to the Soviet Government, the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Trade and other Soviet organizations. We are pleased to note that the relations between the PRC and the USSR have improved over the last few years. Economic, scientific and technical, cultural and sports contacts are being renewed and developed. A year ago two important intergovernmental agreements were signed: one on goods turnover and payments for the new 5-year period and the other on economic and technical cooperation in the building and reconstruction of industrial facilities in China. I am convinced that this exhibition in Moscow and the USSR trade and economic exhibition in Beijing this December will be successful and play their role in the development of trade and economic cooperation and in strengthening mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two countries, emphasized Jia Shi in conclusion. [end recording]

Here is Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

[Begin Arkhipov recording] On behalf of the Soviet Government, allow me to welcome the opening of the trade and economic exhibition of the PRC in Moscow. The Soviet people follow with true interest the course of the national economic construction of the PRC. Let me wish the exhibition success in its work and express the hope that it will make its contribution to the cause of expanding good-neighborly cooperation for the benefit of the peoples of our countries. The reserves of such cooperation, as was said at the 27th CPSU Congress, are enormous because they meet the interests of both countries and because that which is dearest to our peoples -- socialism and peace -- are indivisible. [end recording]

The exhibition is open. The stands contain machines and equipment, models of ocean-going ships and drilling platforms, consumer electronics, consumer goods, including the renowned Chinese porcelain, silk and lacquer wares, handicrafts made by folk craftsmen and foodstuffs. The exhibition is open to visitors from 1200 to 1900. It will continue until 10 August.

Protocol Signed

LD28190^ Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] The PRC trade and economic exhibition in Moscow has become a proof of the developing Soviet-Chinese ties in the economic, scientific and cultural fields.

This display, as well as the USSR exhibition to be held in Beijing next December, will contribute to the further expansion of the trade and economic relations of the two countries. The issue of exhibition exchanges is an important item in the protocol on the results of talks between the USSR Trade and Industry Chamber and the Chinese Committee for Promotion of the Development of International Trade, signed in Moscow today.

BEIJING TRADE EXHIBITION PLANNED FOR DECEMBER

OW161005 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Dear Chinese listeners: We have broadcast the report that a Soviet commercial and industrial exposition will be held in Beijing in December this year. At this exposition, Beijing residents and visitors will see, for the first time in 30 years, the Soviet Union's achievments today in various industrial and scientific fields as well as the prospects for the development of Soviet-Chinese trade and economic ties and the promotion of Soviet exports to China. Participating in this exposition will be major Soviet foreign trade organizations, many of which are well-known in China. The Industrial Machinery Export Company is such an example. [passage omitted]

The Industrial Machinery Export Company is not unknown to the PRC. In the late 1950's and early 1960's this company participated in the construction of as many as 40 industrial projects in China. Among those who designed projects for Chinese industrial enterprises at that time was Soviet expert (Chisnokov), who is now vice president of the Industrial Machinery Export Company, a Soviet export organization. The following are his remarks:

[Begin recording in Russian, fading into Mandarin translation] I am pleased to see the development of Soviet-Chinese trade and economic relations in recent years. In 1985 an economic and technical cooperation agreement, which covers Soviet participation in the construction of Chinese industrial projects, was signed in Moscow. According to this agreement, the Soviet Union will participate in building 7 new projects and renovating 17 projects originally built with Soviet assistance in the 1950's. The renovation projects include a bearing plant and a tractor plant in Luoyuang and a high-voltage switch factory and an insulation materials factory in Xian. The Soviet Industrial Machinery Export Company will cooperate with Chinese organizations in renovating these enterprises. [passage omitted] [end recording]

(Chisnokov) continued: We believe that favorable conditions exist for the development of Soviet-Chinese cooperation in the construction of industrial projects. It is also our belief that expansion of our business contacts will assist the Industrial Machinery Export Company in making preparations for its participation in the forthcoming Soviet commercial and industrial exposition in Beijing. After seeing our company's exhibits, Chinese organizations and experts will have a concrete understanding of what the Soviet Union can export to China in the fields of machine building and metal processing.

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF CULTURAL ACCORD MARKED

OW191645 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] A meeting was held in Moscow on 18 July to mark the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet cultural cooperation agreement. Speakers at the meeting pointed out the agreement's significance in promoting friendship and cooperation between the people of the Soviet Union and China and in developing bilateral ties in the fields of science, technology, culture, arts, education, and public health.

PONOMAREV VIEWS U.S. PRESENCE IN JAPANESE PORTS

LD260838 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1315 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jul (TASS) -- TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

According to the KYODO TSUSHIN agency, the atomic submarine "La Jolla" with a displacement of 6,000 metric tons, is arriving today at the U.S. naval base in Yokosuka. This is the 15th U.S. atomic submarine this year to enter a Japanese port. Since February 1984, "La Jolla" has been armed with "Tomahawk" cruise missiles, capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

Just 15 visits by "nuclear sharks" in 17 months, not counting entries into Japanese ports by U.S. atomic aircraft carriers with missiles and on-deck aviation, shows that the Pentagon is intensively patrolling the waters of the Pacific and Indian oceans with naval forces with nuclear weapons on board. This is being done in order to influence the general political climate in the region with an uninterrupted demonstration of the "nuclear fist." In Washington they make no secret about the fact that all the movements of the U.S. 7th Fleet and atomic submarines are subject to one aim: to be a constant reminder, through their presence, of the possibility of direct U.S. military interference in the affairs of the region and to threaten other countries.

Displeased with the efforts by many developing countries in that region particularly in the south Pacific, to conduct an independent policy and to turn the Asian-Pacific region into a nuclear-free zone, the Washington administration is applying all efforts to hinder this process. It would like to turn this region into yet another arena of military-political confrontation with the USSR, other socialist countries, and national liberation forces. The U.S. leaders intend to make east Asia, and the Pacific and Indian oceans that surround it, the same kind of springboard for deploying forward-based nuclear weapons as Western Europe and the adjoining Atlantic. The spirit of confrontation and the whipping up of tension remain, as before, the basis of Washington's foreign policy in all world regions. Judging from appearances, certain political circles in the United States and in Japan, which unquestioningly welcomes U.S. 'nuclear gendarmes' in its ports, see the future of the Asian-Pacific ocean region only in terms of confrontation between various countries.

In the meantime, U.S. interference aside, the Asian-Pacific area has all the prerequisites and the political will of many governments, to set up borad cooperation on the basis of equality, and mutual benefit for all the countries of the region, irrespective of differences in social structure.

Through its foreign policy and its specific proposals on trust measures, the Soviet Union is demonstrating its sincere willingness to participate most actively in regional cooperation. However, multifaceted and fruitful contacts between the peoples of the countries in the region are being hampered by the military threat constantly emanting from the United States and blatant pressure on governments, including those allied with Washington. The appearance of U.S. nuclear ships in ports of countries in the Asian-Pacific region serves as a reminder of the fact that the U.S. Government has not renounced its policy of hegemonism, its policy of force and blackmail.

OUTCOME OF JAPANESE ELECTIONS REVIEWED

Bovin Commentary

PM281313 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 86 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Aleksandr Bovin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Japan: After the Elections"]

[Text] This week in Tokyo saw the 106th session of the Japanese parliament -- the first after the "double" elections of 6 July. Y. Nakasone was again elected prime minister. A new government has been formed.

The idea of the "double" elections (when members of the lower and upper chambers of parliament are elected at the same time) was Nakasone's. This was the plan. If the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), of which Nakasone is president, considerably extends its representation in parliament, then the prime minister's authority and influence will increase accordingly. That is one thing. The second thing is this: On the basis of strengthening political positions, Nakasone will be able to secure an extension of his powers as president of the LDP and consequently as prime minister of Japan. On the first point, the hope was brilliantly justified. The LDP's success in the elections surpassed the most optimistic expectations. It received a vast, firm majority in both chambers of parliament. In all the polls, Y. Nakasone's popularity is at its highest.

All the same, on the second point, things are much more complicated. For Nakasone to retain his powers as LDP president for another 2 years, it is necessary to change the party rules (the present rules do not allow anyone to hold this post for more than two 2-year terms in succession). And that requires the consent of two-thirds of all LDP parliamentarians. Judging by what the Japanese newspapers are writing, the proposal to change the rules is unlikely to win that many votes.

This is the problem. The LDP is basically a conglomerate, an association of several relatively stable groups and factions each of which puts forward its own candidates for the top state and party posts. The biggest is K. Tanaka's faction. Tanaka himself, after being sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment for taking bribes from the American company Lockheed, fell ill and virtually ceased to be the all-powerful "eminence grise." But his faction continues to operate. It is apparently inclined toward a change in the party leadership.

If that is the case, Nakasone is stymied, because even the unity of all the other factions will not provide two-thirds of the votes. But as far as one can judge, the Tanaka faction does not want any abrupt changes or scandals and does not want to "offend" Nakasone. So a compromise, interim solution is not impossible. The present chairman's powers will continue "on a working basis" for a certain time. Then he will be replaced by former finance minister N. Takeshita, who has the support of the Tanaka faction and who was transferred the other day to the post of general secretary of the LDP.

In order to put this option into practice, the consent of Nakasone's own faction is needed. One may suppose that this will be obtained. The alliance of the Tanaka and Nakasone factions robs the two other contenders for the posts of president and premier of all hope. They have already received consolation prizes. Former foreign minister S. Abe (he recently became head of T. Fukuda's faction) agreed to become chairman of the LDP Executive Council, while K. Miyajawa (Z. Suzuki's faction), former chairman of the council, was appointed minister of finance. This latest political castling is a new compromise. To the casual observer, the situation within the LDP and the confused ins and outs of the struggle among factions are very obscure. [paragraph continues]

Variations, so to speak, are possible...

Now let us move away from personal shifts. The LDP's victory means a further strengthening of the positions of Japanese monopoly capital and the continuation of the course of cooperation with the United States, with some strengthening of Japan's "equality." Inside the country, an anti-Keynesian wave is rising. Big Japanese corporations are increasingly weighted down by what they regard as excessive tutelage on the part of the state apparatus, and are demanding a redistribution of influence between the state and the monopolies, in favor of the monopolies. Reaganomics Japanese-style, so to speak.

The administrative and financial reform being carried out by the Nakasone government is aimed at reevaluating the economic role and functions of the state, restricting administrative regulation of private business activity, and extending market principles to the social security system. As yet, it is hard to say what will emerge from all this, since marked disagreements persist in the ruling circles about the content of the economic policy and in particular the methods of ensuring "social stability."

There is animated discussion in Japan on the reasons for the mass support for the LDP's political and economic platform. Nakasone's personal popularity played a considerable part here. In the television age, the style of a political leader, his bearing, and his ability to talk and set forth his views are often as important as his policy, as R. Reagan demonstrates. But in my view, something else is ever more important.

The most important thing is the general growth in conservative sentiments in Japan (the "conservative boom," as they put it), which has embraced a significant proportion of young people, the intelligentsia, and workers. This is not a specifically Japanese phenomenon. A strengthening of conservatism and a move to the right by voters are being observed in many developed capitalist countries. It may be that the nutrient medium for this process is the relatively high standard of living of those population groups whose political activeness determines the election results. The "psychology of the middle strata" which forms against this background is inclined to turn from acute problems (unemployment, for instance, or poverty) fear the uncertainity and ambiguity which changes can cause (what if they are changes for the worse?), and is oriented toward supporting the status quo. Nor can one disregard the constant, highly intensified influence of the mass media, which keeps people in thrall to ideas and concepts which work to preserve the existing order of things.

One last point: The Japanese ruling circles place the emphasis on bringing the country's political line and its role in world politics into line with its economic potential. In principle this is inevitable. But by what means? One way is to strengthen Japan's military-strategic potential and, in the long term, to revise the constitution, which hampers the militarization of the country. I have the impression that Y. Nakasone, playing on nationalist, great-Japan sentiments, would not be averse -- for all his reticence and reservations -- to leading the country along the path. Another way is to involve Japan actively in the struggle for the revival of detente, the strengthening of security in Asia and throughout the world, and the radical restructuring and democratization of the entire system of international relations.

The right to choose naturally belongs to Japan. The right to assess the situation is everyone's. I am convinced that the first way is fruitless: It would cause an increase in anti-Japanese sentiments in Asia, exacerbate Japan's relations with its neighbors, and have a negative effect on the quality of life in Japan itself. The second way leads to Japan's future as a great power. Perhaps it does not seize the samuari imagination to the same extent, but it fits in with the interests and hopes of all mankind.

Cabinet Members Assessed

OW251107 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 23 Jul 86

[From the "World Today" program presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] The new Japanese Government formed by Yasuhiro Nakasone, LDP chairman, has been in existence for 3 days. Let me remind you that at the parliamentary elections on 6 July, this party scored an imposing victory. My attention was drawn to two appointments in the new cabinet. First, the position of foreign minister was filled by Tadashi Kuranari. He has no experience of diplomatic work. Kuranari is a member of the Nakasone political faction, that is, a man close to the prime minister and obedient to him. This means that Nakasone himself will take part in foreign affairs. There are pluses and minuses in this. Nakasone introduced the practice, unheard of in the Japanese bureauracy, of personally deciding important questions of national foreign policy outside the ministerial appartus. Starting with the fact that the Japanese official apparatus is permeated with anti-Sovietism, then Nakasone's complete independence from the Japanese Foreign Ministry is a definite plus, especially since Nakasone has more than once expressed his readiness to improve Japanese-Soviet relations and has even spoken of his desire to visit our country. On the other hand, Nakasone's adherence to the military and political alliance with the United States could push the prime minister to a step uncoordinated with his Foreign Minstry, contradicting the Japanese-Soviet good-neighbor policy.

In the biography of the new Japanese minister of foreign affairs, there is a detail to which he tried to draw attention at the very first press conference: Kuranari is from Nagasaki. His wife was born there as well. At the press conference, Kuranari said that he would subordinate his activities to his duties to his hometown, which has known nuclear tragedy. All this would have inspired optimism if it were not for another appointment to the government.

The portfolio of head of the Japan Defense Agency has been given to Yoko Kurihara, well-known in Japan as an exponent of rapidly arming the country. He was not slow to announce his aspiration to move the military budget beyond the framework of 1 percent of the GNP. To keep the military budget within 1 percent of the GNP was an obligation voluntarily taken by Japan a few years ago. Kurihara was not fazed that the prime minister, speaking at a press conference on the same day, confirmed his intenttion to the contrary -- to observe this obligation. Which of the two is closer to the truth? I think the director general of the Defense Agency. Nakasone is apprehensive about an explosion of social discontent, and therefore speaks of an adherence to a ceiling for military expenditure. But, at the same time, the prime minister has fastened Japan to the American so-called SDI. When Japan fully submerges itself in preparations for star wars, nobody will pay any attention to such trivia as exceeding 1 percent of the GNP limit in military expenditure. These are the thoughts which occur when glancing at the new Japanese cabinet.

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES JAPANESE AMBASSADOR KATORI

LD281957 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Yasue Katori, ambassador of Japan to the U.S.S.R., on his request.

During the conversation the sides discussed Soviet-Japanese relations and the situation in the Asian-Pacific region.

KYODO Report

OW290043 Tokyo KYODO in English 0020 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, July 28 KYODO -- Japan's ambassador to the Soviet Union Yasue Katori Monday urged Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to make a visit to Japan.

Embassy sources said Katori made the call in a meeting with Anatoliy Dobrynin, chief of the Soviet Communist Party's International Department.

"The next time will be General Secretary Gorbachev's turn to visit Japan," Katori was said to have told Dobrynin during their hour-long meeting at the Soviet party headquarters.

Dobrynin promised to relay the message to Gorbachev, noting that "it is good thing" for the leaders of the two countries to exchange visits. Dobrynin's remark echoed a statement made by Gorbachev earlier in the day in Vladivostock hinting at a possible trip to Japan to repair bilateral relations.

Japan has agreed to an exchange of visits between top government leaders of the two countries but said the Soviet leader should first come to Japan as Japanese prime ministers have already made several trips to the Soviet Union.

Katori and Dobrynin also discussed other bilateral topics during their 90-minute meeting, including the so-called "Asia-Pacific concept" promoted by the Japanese Government, Japanese Embassy sources said.

Katori assured Dobrynin that the Asia-Pacific concept contains no political or military connotation and is meant only to promote economic cooperation in the region.

Katori also denied the existence of any military alliance between Japan, the United States and South Korea, as claimed by Gorbachev in his Vladivostok speech. "There is no military alliance between Japan and South Korea now and there won't be one in the future," Katori was quoted as telling Dobrynin.

SHEVARDNADZE, DOST DISCUSS DRA SITUATION

LD281619 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1546 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jul (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, met today with Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee and DRA minister of foreign affairs, who is staying in Moscow while en route to Geneva.

During the conversation, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, the ministers exchanged opinions on a range of issues connected with the development of the situation concerning Afghanistan, and of ways for its quickest possible normalization. There was also a discussion on some aspects of Soviet-Afghan relations, common political problems connected with the maintenance of general peace, and the total elimination of the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe to mankind.

Shah Mohammad Dost highly assessed the decision of the Soviet leadership to return part of the contingent of Soviet servicemen to the Soviet Union, as was announced by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in his speech during the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the city of Vladivostok. The DRA minister of foreign affairs stressed the importance of this step in connection with achieving a political settlement of the existing situation, and confirmed that the Soviet Union will firmly support the efforts of the DRA government aimed at reliably defending its sovereignty.

HARDSHIPS POSED BY AFGHAN CONDITIONS ASSESSED

PM281337 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jul 86 Second Edition p 1

[Correspondent Major A. Oliynik "Reportage from Afghanistan": "Posts in the Mountains"]

[Text] Limited Contingent of Troops in Afghanistan -- The thunder of gunfire shook the outskirts of the city that night. The black sky was intersected by the traces of machine gun and automatic gun fire and the automatic grenade launchers thundered. But the firing died away just as suddenly as it had begun. Once again silence reigned over the city...

The dushman onslaught had been quickly and determinedly halted by the outstanding motorized company commanded by Senior Lieutenant V. Gubin.

The barking of a sheep dog greeted us at the company's command and observation point.

"Lala is not just our permanent sentry," Snr Lt Gubin said, "but also an experienced sapper. She has quite a few detected mines to her credit."

We went with the officer onto the roof of the building converted into a command and observation point and viewed the posts through binoculars. These peaks had been ravaged not only by the cruel hot winds but also by bullets and shell fragments.

Snr Lt Gubin, an officer's son, has been serving with his subordinates in Afghanistan for 1 year now. His face is tanned from the sun and wind. He knows the mountains like the back of his hand, as indeed do most members of the motorized company. The skills and experience do not come about immediately, of course. Young men from the plains of Russia, Belorussia, and the Baltic do not take easily to mountain training. It takes time to become acclimatized and get used to the high altitude. And there is something else that everyone has to persistently learn: how to master the canyons and mountain rivers and conquer the fear of the unfamiliarity of the vast sheer rocks from behind which dushman bullets could strike at any moment...

The motorized infantrymen are helped in this by skillful mentors -- Snr Lt Gubin, Senior Lieutenant A. Mura, Lieutenant S. Chubukin, and other officers in the company. For example, Private N. Zhmeydo, driver of an armored personnel carrier, is adept with an ice axe; Private I. Franiv, a submachine gunner, is skilled at mountaineering knots; and Junior Sergeant Ye. Zherebtsov, commander of a section, is a capable rock climber...

Mountain and fire training exercises are held on a nearby mountain slope, which the motorized riflemen have turned into a training ground. There they are trained in tactics, learn how to accurately hit targets on steep slopes, and acquire rock climbing skills. Exercises are organized and conducted in the light of the experience gained in battles with dushmans. So many times the posts have sounded the alarm, been subjected to bandit fire, and repulsed their attacks. Not once have the dushmans been able to penetrate the protected zone. The motorized riflemen also acted courageously and boldly on that anxious night when the bandits shelled the city.

The sentries of the post commanded by Senior Lieutenant A. Petrov discovered some dushmans. When the flames of the first missile flared, the hit squad was already on the way. Gubin specified the mission by radio: Establish the precise coordinates of the missile launch area and, if possible, destroy the gang.

The squad moved quickly in the dark along a narrow path winding above the gorge. Sergeants A. Guseynov and B. Arslanov, who have been awarded the medal "For Combat Services," went ahead. Raised in Dagestan, they are more confident than the others when it comes to moving around in the mountains at night and can climb easily carrying a 30 kg load on their backs.

Perhaps only those front-liners who have fought in mountains can really know what endurance, courage, and willpower it takes to launch a vertical attack in the mountains of Afghanistan. I experienced this once when I had to climb a narrow path with a trusty comrade -- Lt Chubukin. By the middle ridge my fingers, scratched and bleeding, were numb, my leg muscles trembled with the strain, and my heart stopped when I lost my footing. Add to that a violent Afghan hurling rocks in my face and the danger of stepping on a mine which is not immediately distinguishable from a rock and...

That night the hit squad swiftly reached the mountain pass and found the dushmans' missile position. Our artillerymen were given its precise coordinates. After the artillery had shelled the position, the riflemen, slipping unnoticed behind the enemy, began storming the pass. Abandoning the heavy armament and missile launchers, the dushmans began retreating into the mountains.

Disaster almost struck during the pursuit of the band. Sgt Guseynov fell from the rock face. The sergeant was saved from certain death by his quick reactions and agility -- he managed to grab some projecting rock with one hand. Sgt Arslanov rapidly came to his comrade's aid and, under dushman fire, managed to crawl out to his friend suspended over the crevice and drag him back to the path.

Yes, the mountains present a grim and rigorous test. Mountain conditions cannot be ignored. If, for example, a soldier does not make the necessary allowance when firing upward from below or vice versa he will not hit the target. If he does not take into account the "dead" space, he will have wasted his ammunition. Nor can he ignore the possibility of rockslides, mudslides, biting winds, and the lack of oxygen when, after 20-30 paces uphill, his heart feels about to burst. In brief, both officers and soldiers need specialized knowledge, skills, and abilities. They are developed by determined training sessions. Snr Lt V. Gubin's men train until they drop....The glimmer of dusk is about to break over the dark mountains. Snr Lt Gubin, wearing a bullet proof vest, prepares for a routine sentry check and asks over the radio about the situation at the watch posts. At the moment all is quiet there.

KABUL PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON 'ECONOMIC AGGRESSION'

LD272013 Moscow TASS in English 1917 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Kabul July 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Kuzmin reports:

The economic aggression, alongside the military and political aggression is part of the undeclared war against Afghanistan. This was emphasised at a press conference in Kabul held by the BAKHTAR news agency for Afghan and foreign journalists.

Representatives of the Ministry of Commerce of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, of the Foreign Ministry, the Prosecutor's Office, the State Bank, pointed out that the enemies of the April Revolution try to arrest the development of Afghanistan's national economy, to undermine its financial system, to prevent the implementation of large-scale plans of the social and economic development. The USA crossed Afghanistan out from the list of countries to which the most favoured nation treatment is extended. Japan imposed tough restrictions on the import of Afghan goods.

Pakistan's special role in the economic war against the DRA was pointed out at the press conference. Numerous artificial curbs on Afghan imports have become the reason behind a marked decrease of the volume of trade between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The bringing of false banknotes manufactured in Pakistan and in the West poses great danger for Afghanistan's economy. Journalists were shown packs of false Afghani and dollars seized from counter-revolutionaries.

A BAKHTAR statement was read out at the end of the press ocnference. The statement condemns methods of economic terrorism used by the enemies of democratic Afghanistan.

BRIEFS

INDIAN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL -- New Delhi June 26 TASS -- A protocol on scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and India in the field of standardisation and metrology in the 1986-1987 fiscal year was signed here. Under the protocol, standards and specifications for various textiles, including ready-to-wear clothes, will be agreed. It is also intended to expand the exchange of relevant information concerning other types of commodities supplied by the two countries to one another. The protocol was signed on the completion of work here by the Soviet-Indian working group on scientific and technical cooperation in the field of standardisation and metrology. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 26 Jun 86 LD]

COMMISSION RULES AQUINO, LAUREL TO RETAIN POSTS

LD241923 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Manila July 24 TASS -- The Philippines' Constitutional Commission, Concom, has ruled that the country's President Corazon Aquino and Vice President Salvador Laurel will retain their posts for six years.

The resolution, adopted by the commission, specifies that after expiry of this term the president will not be eligible for the second term. It was also decided that a two-chamber parliament, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, would be elected by general vote for six- and four-year terms respectively.

PHILIPPINES REVIEWS POSITION ON U.S. BASES

Constitution's View Assessed

LD242142 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Nikolay Kuzin commentary]

[Text] The committee appointed to draft a preamble for a new constitution of the Philippines has approved a resolution which bans a prolongation of the agreement on the United States military bases in that country. The resolution contains a provision proclaiming the Philippines a nuclear-free zone. It is believed that the Americans store nuclear weapons at their bases in the Philippines. More on the subject from our observer Nikolay Kuzin and this is what he writes:

If the committee's decisions are included in the constitution, the U.S. military bases in the Philippines will in due course become outlawed. Yet this is only the legal aspect of the matter. There is another sphere, that of real politics. An inclusion of the above provisions into the country's future constitution will create at least two versions of its further political behavior. Let's call them conditionally Japanese and New Zealand.

Japan has a sufficiently fully drafted antiwar and antinuclear legislation, yet its ruling quarters prefer to close their eyes to numerous violations of this legislation by the Americans, for example to the import of U.S. nuclear weapons to Japan. So far as New Zealand is concerned it has decided against letting American carriers of nuclear weapons into the country, a decision it has consistently carried into life.

It is the policy of New Zealand that the Philippine leadership seems to take interest in. There is one more question: How will the Americans behave if the provisions on a closure of the bases are included into the Philippine Constitution? The United States has more than once made it clear that it does not want to leave the Philippines. At the same time, it is setting up reserve bases in other points of the Pacific Ocean. Apart from the likelihood of a direct confrontation with the Philippine Government, Washington may act in a roundabout way. For instance, it may try the version to go in order to stay, as it has done in Thailand. After the defeat of its aggression in Indochina, the United States deactivated its bases in Thailand until better days. At present the Pentagon is secretly returning to those bases.

Washington may also try to ensure in the Philippines military positions for some of its close allies. As observers note, Japanese servicmen are taking part for the first time since the Second World War in the current U.S. military exercise in the Philippines. The Japanese troops have been brought to the base in Subic Bay especially for this. In short, the people of the Philippines still have a long and hard struggle ahead to make their antiwar and antinuclear feelings a national policy and to ensure that this policy is consistently carried into life. But including the corresponding provisions into the draft new Constitution, they are making first yet very important moves toward this end. If the people of the Philippines cover this road to its end they will relieve themselves of the burden of the nuclear menance of which they become increasingly aware. They will be able to consolidate the political independence of the country and invigorate the moral climate of the Philippine society. And above all, if the Subic Bay and the Clark field bases, the largest seats of U.S. imperialist aggression and brigandage abroad are closed, the cause of peace and security in the whole of Asia will gain.

TV Debates Issue

PM281741 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[Reportage by own correspondent L. Kuznetsov: "The Philippines: Remove the U.S. Bases!"]

[Text] Manila, 16 Jul -- "U.S. bases off Philippine soil!" "No to nuclear weapons!" "Work, not missiles!" -- the cameraman began the report by dwelling on these slogans floating above the crowd. "Gradually moving down, the lens shows the strong hands and the faces of the demonstrators..."

It was against the background of these pictures that the discussion of the U.S. military presence in the Philippines, organized by Manila television's channel 13, took place. The most popular and best known Philippine antiwar movement figures Lorenzo Tanada and Jose Kiokno were participants. Taking part on the U.S. side were M. Armacost (U.S. under secretary of state) and R. Armitage (assistant secretary of defense).

From the very beginning of the debate, the U.S. interlocutors were very much on the defensive. They tired to "defend" themselves by using the tiresome old "arguments": U.S. bases serve Philippine interests, they are on the archipelago to create a "balance of forces," to "defend" sea routes, and (most important) to defend against the "Soviet military threat."

The Philippine opponents totally dismantled these "arguments." They pointed out that the U.S. bases were installed on Philippine soil long before the October Revolution, that is, a "Soviet military threat" does not come in to it. They also exposed the fabrication that the Pentagonities did not clear out of the Philippines after independence was declared allegedly at the request of the Filipinos. L. Tanada pointed out that the Americans had simply tricked the Filipinos: For Philippine agreement that the bases should remain they promised mountains of gold and swore that they would grant unlimited assistance which would benefit one and all. Faced as it was with an intolerable situation of postwar devastation, famine, poverty, and disease, Manila gave its consent. But the manna from heaven did not arrive, of course.

The program participants also said that the Pentagon's military facilities are hotbeds of crime, they are inhibiting the country's economic development, and they are forever complicating the political situation. Special attention was paid to the gross violation of Philippine sovereignty. The bases' commanders are disregarding local customs and laws.

Not a single criminal and not a single murderer (many Filipinos have died at the hands of U.S. servicemen) has appeared before a Philippine court. "The bases are an insult to the dignity of Filipinos and their national pride," L. Tanada said.

Finally, the Filipinos pointed out yet another aspect of the U.S. military presence: The bases are not only a source of tension in the Asian-Pacific region, they automatically draw the Philippines, against its will, into the Pentagon's dangerous adventures. The latest example is that act of state terror against Libya, when the bases were placed in a state of readiness. In fact, the Philippines maintains normal relations with Libya.

The debate's conclusion was absolutely clear: U.S. bases have no place on Philippine soil!

Television channel 13 staff told your correspondent that the program has been very successful and many letters have been received thanking its organizer, Jun Reithley.

YELTSIN SENDS CONDOLENCES ON LE DUAN DEATH

PM281350 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Le Van Luong, secretary of the Hanoi City Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]

Dear Comrade Le Van Luong!

It was with profound sorrow that Moscow CPSU Gorkom and the Communists and all working people of Moscow received the news of the death of Comrade Le Duan, outstanding son of the Vietnamese people, consistent communist-internationalist, eminent figure in the world communist, workers', and national liberation movement, and general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

Personally and on behalf of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, I send the Hanoi CPV City Committee and the Communists and residents of the SRV capital most profound condolences on the heavy loss.

Moscow's Communists and working people will continue to make their worthy contribution to the successful development of relations of friendship and combat solidarity between the CPSU and the CPV and between the USSR and the SRV in the name of the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

B. Yeltsin, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom

KAPITSA RECEIVES NEW BURMESE ENVOY 22 JULY

BK221110 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] An official announcement said Mikhail Kapitsa, Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs, recieved U Tin Aye, new ambassador of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, who will soon be presenting his credentials.

LEADERSHIP SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETING TO POLES

PM291115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 86 First Edition p 1

[Telegram of national day greetings from Soviet leadership organs to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers -- date not given]

[Text] To Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of State,

Comrade Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers,

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers cordially congratulate you, the PZPR Central Committee, the Polish Council of State and Council of Ministers, and all the country's working people on the national holiday -- the Day of Poland's Rebirth.

The historic choice proclaimed 42 years ago by the July manifesto of the Polish National Liberation Committee was a turning point in the destinies of the Polish nation and state.

Socialism has ensured genuine independence for Poland, guaranteed the inviolability of its borders, and opened up broad opportunities for the socioeconomic and cultural development of society.

The 10th PZPR Congress, which summed up a complex crisis period, defined the tasks at the next stage of socialist building, and adopted the first program in the PZPR's history, was a major landmark in the country's life. Soviet people regard your plans for the future with understanding and support and convey fraternal wishes for you to fulfill everything that is planned.

The Polish People's Republic, our closest neighbor and reliable ally, can continue to count firmly on the Soviet Union's support.

Our countries have common goals. We are fully resolved to approach them together. The vigorous pooling of efforts, the broadening of ties, and the assertion of progressive new forms of cooperation are calculated to lend a new quality and scale to our collaboration and to reveal more fully the creative potential of socialism.

The Warsaw Pact states' unity and cohesion and their enterprising, peace-loving foreign policy reliably counter any attempts to change the territorial and political realities in Europe and are an important factor for European and world peace. The program advanced by the socialist countries for the total elimination of nuclear and other kinds of mass destruction weapons is weightily supplemented and backed up by their new constructive proposal aimed at a considerable mutual reduction of armed forces and conventional arms on the continent from the Atlantic to the Urals.

On the festive day of the 42d anniversary of Poland's rebirth we express the Soviet people's sentiments in wishing you, dear comrades, all Polish Communists, and the country's working people successes in implementing the 10th PZPR Congress decisions and in the struggle for the cause of socialism and peace.

May the Polish People's Republic strengthen and prosper!

Long live the unbreakable Soviet-Polish alliance!

[Signed]

The CPSU Central Committee,

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

The USSR Council of Ministers

TASS NOTES GDR PROTEST TO WEST BERLIN SENATE

LD281802 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin July 28 TASS -- As was reported by the ADN news agency, a provocation was staged on the GDR's state frontier with West Berlin in the area of the Friedrichstrasse frontier post this early morning. An explosion from the side of West Berlin inflicted a substantial material damage and imperiled the lives and health of GDR's citizens.

The GDR Foreign Ministry lodged a protest with the West Berlin Senate and demanded that those guilty be sternly punished, that all the necessary measures be taken to prevent such provocations in the future.

The West Berlin Senate wholly bears the responsibility for all consequences of such provocations, ADN says in its report.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ALBANIAN HEALTH CONFERENCE

PM271212 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "From the IZVESTIYA Teletype Room"]

[Text] Tirana -- The ATA agency reports that a scientific conference has been held in Tirana dedicated to the development of public health care in Albania.

Addressing the conference, Albanian Health Minister A. Alushani reported that at present the country has one doctor per 370 inhabitants and one worker with secondary medical education per 149 inhabitants. On average the country's medical institutions have 68 beds per 10,000 inhabitants. Within the structure of medical institutions priority is given to maternity and child care institutions.

BOVIN URGES EUROPE TO PRESS FOR DETENTE

PM281116 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jul 86 Morning Edition pp 4, 5

[Political Observer A. Bovin article: "Europe"]

[Text] Last week E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, was in London. The week before President F. Mitterrand of France came to Moscow on an official visit. On Sunday Moscow will welcome H. -D. Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs. The conclusion to be drawn from this, in my opinion, is quite clear: The Soviet Union is stepping up its efforts in one of the key, leading areas of its foreign policy -- Europe.

The Eurocentric world of the 19th century is a thing of the distant past. However, the current fashionable talk, especially on the other side of the Atlantic, about "Eurosclerosis," "Europaralysis," and all kinds of other Euroailments is clearly just wishful thinking. Europe continues to play a significant role in international relations, the world economy, and world politics.

The dividing line which separates the two military and political blocs passes through Europe. The concentration of arms and armed forces on the continent is 20 times higher than the average for the world as a whole. Fortunately, the self-preservation mechanism has come into play. The concentration of strength has sparked a concentration of political sense. In the first half of the seventies, Europe became the continent of detente.

Unfortunately, since that time there have been many setbacks. Washington politicians, and not only they, have clearly tried to get rid of detente, to return to the familiar trenches of the "cold war" where they feel at home, and to drag their European allies with them. Detente went through a critical stage. Nonetheless, it proved impossible to wreck detente. Atlantic discipline misfired. West Europe, despite vacillation, despite large and small zigzags, and despite ritual (but not just ritual) nods to "big brother," tried, on the whole, to remain within the framework of the Helsinki process. The consistent policy of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community and the West European states' real vital interests have made it possible to preserve the assets of detente.

Thus the new round of European policy, the policy of the revival of detente, did not have to start from scratch. The Soviet Union has proposed that, building on what has been achieved, what it proved possible to preserve, we should proceed toward lowering the level of military confrontation and tension in Europe, achieving political mutual understanding by overcoming distrust and expanding economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation.

Everyone understands that the end result -- above all in the arms reduction sphere -- will depend largely on the extra-European factor, the position and policy of the United States and the state of Soviet-American relations. However, no matter how great the importance of these relations is, the problems of detente are even wider. And here, on European soil, the Europeans can do a great deal to ensure a more hopeful and tranquil life; to ensure that we can look to the future with greater confidence; to ensure that Europe, which 10 years ago was described as the laboratory of detente, sets an example of stable, lasting, and truly peaceful coexistence.

This is the general backdrop against which our relations with all West European states are developing, including the leading players, so to speak, in the West European orchestra, namely France, the FRG, and Great Britain. These are the problems which determine the content of our talks, both past and future.

The Soviet Union's relations with each of the aforementioned countries have their own specific features.

Back in the times of General de Gaulle and on his initiative, systematic and stable political contacts between France and the USSR were established. As we know, there have been times of difficulty but, to the advantage of both sides, the situation has always been put right again. The recent talks, the 14th Soviet-French summit, confirmed again that both Moscow and Paris highly value businesslike, frank dialogue.

The relations with Bonn are more complex as regards both their nature and history. In economic terms, the FRG is our biggest Western partner. In political terms, the situation is not quite as straightforward as we would like. The reason is well known -- it is the unwillingness of certain Bonn politicians to recognize the irreversibility of existing realities in the center of Europe and their pandering to revanchist sentiments. However, let us hope that common sense will prevail.

Soviet-British relations are marked by instability. London's unfriendly acts have disrupted their normal rhythm. I recall a conversation with a diplomat who had served in Moscow for a relatively long period and who, at the time of our conversation, was working at the Foreign Office. I asked him: Why are Soviet-British relations worse than our relations with France or the FRG? His answer was something like this. France needs you because without good relations with your country France cannot lay claim to great-power status. The FRG needs you because without your agreement there cannot be any of the "peaceful changes" for which Bonn is still hoping. But we British do not need you, therefore we can afford to step on your toes....

This is what the Englishman said to me. He was joking, it seemed. But joking apart, it seems to me that the interests and motives on which relations between states are based should not be interpreted in such a narrow, limited way. We all need each other. We need each other in order to be able to breathe the air of detente and in order to prevent Europe from being thought of as a theater of military action.

The London newspapers wrote that after her talk with the Soviet minister, M. Thatcher said: Anglo-Soviet relations "are completely back in control [vnov stali polnostyu upravlyayemymi]." This is good to hear....

When Moscow is talking to Paris, London, or Bonn, there are always people in the West who claim to expose the "perfidy" of the Soviet Union, which, they say, spares no effort to cause discord between West Europe and the United States. This was the case on this occasion too. For instance, J. Francois-Poncet wrote in LE FIGARO: Moscow's strategists, "in an effort to force Washington to agree to an advantageous truce, seek to exploit all the weak points in the opposite camp. They pretend to woo France while at the same time condemning the ill will of the Americans and boycotting Bonn; they invite the president of the Republic today, and the prime minister tomorrow; they address numerous proposals to Paris, of which some are serious and some are just for appearances' sake -- these are the means used to test the strength of France's alliances, the cohesion of its leadership, and the consistency of its doctrine." This is how they tried to intimidate Mitterrand. This is how they are also trying to intimidate Genscher, who, according to the FRG press, "has fallen prey to the illusions of the policy of detente" and will play at giveaway in Moscow.

The reality is much simpler and at the same time more complex. We want good relations with West Europe. We want good relations with the United States. And we have no objections to good relations between West Europe and the United States. As for the contradictions which burden the Atlantic alliance, their reasons and causes should be sought in Washington rather than Moscow.

A few days ago the U.S. newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR acquainted its readers with a number of views held by General Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander Europe. Noting that the alliance between the United States and Europe is going through "a stage of acute crisis," the general complains that he now notes "much stronger anti-European feeling in the United States than at any other time during my stay here over the past 7 years, and...stronger anti-American feeling in Europe than I have ever witnessed." Who am I to quarrel with the supreme commander? Most probably, he is right.

And it is not a matter of some kind of secondary issues here. It is a matter of different approaches to the common political problems. The United States expects from West Europe greater obedience, greater expenditure on arms, and a more hard-line stance in talks with East Europe. Meanwhile, West Europe expects from its leader a more rational approach, greater consistency, and a more constructive policy.

However, what binds West Europe and the United States together, what unites them, is of course much stronger than what divides them. We have been assured that the Atlantic obligations do not run counter to Europe's interests. Let us assume that this is so. But in that case one would like to see Europe's interests, the political experience of the Europeans, and their political culture and sense of responsibility have a greater impact on Washington's policy.

Paris, London, and Bonn favor the observance of existing agreements, including SALT II. Paris, London, and Bonn are convinced of the importance of holding another Soviet-American summit and, they tell us, of the need of this meeting to produce practical results. This is all well and good. But it would be of more use to the cause if the stance of our West European partners were less abstract, if they impressed their views more vigorously and persistently on the Americans. If you want to describe this as Moscow's perfidious plan, feel free...

The Soviet-French and the Soviet-British talks were described as businesslike, frank [otkrovennyye], and constructive. I am confident that this will also be the nature of the talks with Mr Genscher. At the same time the fact that substantial differences remain in a number of key questions pertaining primarily to disarmament cannot be ignored.

The prominent British politician D. Lloyd George wrote in the early twenties: Without real, practical disarmament accords, treaties and agreements are no more than "diplomats' paper money." The impression is emerging that our present interlocutors are not yet ready to exchange paper money for the gold standard of disarmament. Frankly speaking, it is precisely the French and British stances which are hampering the achievement of an accord on the elimination of medium-range missiles from Europe. And the stances of Great Britain and the FRG, which support the U.S. "star wars" program, are hampering the quest for an agreement at the strategic arms talks. These are the facts. They indicate that much work lies ahead. The quest for points of contact and efforts to close the gap between the sides' positions will be continued in the interests of Europe, in the interests of detente. As M.S. Gorbachev noted, everyone stands to gain from solid, mature detente.

OUTCOME OF HASSAN-PERES MEETING ASSESSED

PM251432 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA PRESS SERVICE report: "After the Morocco Meeting"]

[Text] A military plane landed at Tel Aviv airport Thursday night. Israeli Prime Minister S. Peres, who had traveled to Morocco to meet with King Hassan II, disembarked. At a press conference in Tel Aviv, Peres issued a statement in which, as is clear from Western news agency reports, he admitted the failure of his 2-day trip to Morocco.

A statement on the meetings with Peres, which lasted 10 hours in total and were held in an atmosphere of almost total secrecy, was issued on Moroccan television and radio by Hassan II. The king, UPI reports, told Peres that the "way to peace" lay in the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab lands occupied by Tel Aviv and in Israel's recognition of and talks with the PLO. Peres responded negatively to Hassan II's proposals and said that Israel had no intention of recognizing the PLO. "Since Peres refused, why should I hold talks with him?" King Hassan II stated.

Hassan II described his contact with Peres as a "dialogue, not talks." As the king went on to note, he had previously rejected U.S. President Reagan's proposal to meet with Peres in Washington in order "not to put myself under any pressure."

Peres' trip to Morocco and his meeting with Hassan II have triggered extensive protests in the Arab world. Observers see the trip as yet another attempt to impose on the Arab countries a settlement of the Near East crisis which would primarily suit the United States and Israel.

While Hassan II and Peres were meeting, Syria announced the complete severance of relations with Morocco. The PLO leadership in Tunis condemned the meeting and demanded the immediate convening of an extraordinary Arab League session. The Morocco meeting was also condemned by representatives of leading circles in Iraq, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Libya, Lebanon, and the Yemen Arab Republic, who stressed that this type of contact cannot lead to the establishment of genuine peace in the Near East and will only lead to a weakening of Arab ranks.

PERES ACCUSES SYRIA OF BACKING TERRORISTS

PM281133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[Report by unnamed own correspondent: "Not Amused"]

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jul -- Israeli Prime Minister S. Peres has again come out with a salvo of threats against Syria, accusing it of "backing terrorists."

The anti-Syrian attacks were prompted by a 3-hour battle between Lebanese and Palestinian patriots and Israeli aggressors in the Lebanese border zone, resulting in the wounding and death of several occupying troops.

But it is an interesting fact that the Zionists' threats came after Syria's steps to normalize the situation in the neighboring Arab country. This week Syrian subunits, part of the Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon, entered West Beirut to assist the local authorities in ensuring security.

TEXT It was this step by Syria that provoked extreme displeasure on the part of Israel, which is seeking to weaken the various detachments of the Arab national liberation movement and set them at one another's throats.

EGYPT SUPPORTS PROPOSAL FOR MIDEAST CONFERENCE

PM281237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Support for the Soviet Proposal"]

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jul -- Egypt supports the USSR's proposal to hold an international conference on the Near East and to set up a preparatory committee for that purpose involving the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, the paper AL-AKHBAR writes in an editorial. The so-called "direct talks" which the United States and Israel insist upon cannot lead to a real and all-embracing settlement in the Near East, particularly as Washington and Tel Aviv refuse to recognize the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine -- and to hold talks with it, the paper points out.

The Soviet proposal, which is supported by the majority of interested parties, including all the Arab countries, removes the formal pretext for the U.S. refusal to participate in the talks, since, at the first stage, it would have to deal not with the PLO but with the permanent members of the UN Security Council. But Washington again came back with an immediate refusal. This stance gives rise to serious doubts about the sincerity of the U.S. desire for a settlement of the tense situation in the Near East which is jeopardizing world peace.

EGYPT'S NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY ENDS CONGRESS

PM251212 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent D. Veliki report: "Congress Ends Work"]

[Text] Cairo -- The Fourth Congress of the ruling National Democratic Party (NDP) has ended work here.

Over 4,500 delegates from all NDP provincial sections took part in the work of the congress. They discussed questions of the NDP's foreign and domestic policy activity and the 5-year plan for the country's economic development in 1987-1992.

Delivering a report devoted to the 34th anniversary of the July Revolution, H. Mubarak, NDP leader and the country's president, stressed that the revolution had opened a new page in the Egyptian people's struggle for rebirth and progress. H. Mubarak named agrarian reform, the nationalization of the Suez Canal, and the creation of a national industrial base and national armed forces as among the main gains of the July Revolution. In his speech, H. Mubarak paid tribute to the memory and services of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir and his comrades-in-arms, and to the great contribution which they made to the revolution.

The final document adopted at the congress stresses in particular the need to convene an international conference with the participation of all interested parties in order to settle the Near East problem and establish just and lasting peace in the region. The congress delegates resolutely advocated the protection of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The NDP Congress also reaffirmed the need to develop and strengthen relations with the socialist community countries.

OUTGOING ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR GREETED 28 JULY

Received by Demichev

LD281928 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 28 Jul 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] In the Kremlin today Comrade Demichev received Algerian Ambassador Allahoum in connection with the latter's departure for his homeland. During a friendly conversation, satisfaction was expressed at the positive development of Soviet-Algerian relations, and the mutual wish for further expansion of ties between the two states and peoples in various spheres was expressed.

Received by Shevardnadze

LD282157 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today a meeting took place between Comrade Shevardnadze and Allahoum, ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the Soviet Union, in connection with his final departure from the USSR.

YAR MINISTER CRITICIZES U.S. ARAB POLICY

LD241038 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo July 24 TASS -- 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic, has denounced U.S. hostile actions against the Libyan Jamahiryah.

He said in an interview with the weekly "AL-HAWADITH" that Washington should immediately stop interfering in the internal affairs of Arab countries be it in the Gulf of Sidra or the Gulf of Oman.

'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani expressed high appreciation of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and pointed out its viability, dynamism and constructive nature. He said that it was in line with the interests of Arab countries to develop relations with the Soviet Union which would promote the consolidation of security and stability in the Middle East.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KAPITONOV ETHIOPIA VISIT

Arrival Statement

PM251416 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS reports under general heading: "CPSU Delegation's Trip"]

[Text] Aden, 24 Jul -- The CPSU delegation headed by I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, which visited the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] at the invitation of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, left for Addis Ababa 23 July.

At Aden airport the delegation was seen off by Salim Salih Muhammad, deputy general secretary of the YSP Central Committee and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, member of the Politburo and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, and other leading party and PDRY government figures. USSR Ambassador to the PDRY a.i. Rachkov was among the send-off party.

Addis Ababa, 24 Jul -- The CPSU delegation has arrived in the capital of Socialist Ethiopia. At the airport it was met by Teka Tulu, candidate member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee Politburo; (Khabte Mariam Seyoum), deputy chief of the WPE Central Committee International Section; Tibebu Bekele, Ethiopian deputy foreign minister; and other officials.

I.V. Kapitonov made the following statement:

"The CPSU delegation has arrived on a visit to friendly Ethiopia at the invitation of the WPE Central Committee, and in the course of this visit it is planned to conduct an exchange of opinions on a broad range of questions of bilateral relations and topical international and regional problems.

"Soviet people feel profound sympathy and solidarity for the courageous and industrious Ethiopian people. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, acknowledged leader of the Ethiopian revolution and eminent African politician and statesman, enjoys great respect in our country. At present Ethiopia's working people under the WPE's leadership are successfully implementing revolutionary transformations, are waging a hard struggle to overcome complex economic problems, and are resisting attempts by the forces of domestic and external reaction to obstruct the country's advance along its chosen path. There is no doubt that the adoption of the constitution and the formation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia will be an important step at the present stage of the building of new society.

"The Soviet Union attaches great importance to the further strengthening of all-around cooperation between our countries and parties. We are convinced that our present visit and the forthcoming meetings with Ethiopian leaders will assist the strengthening of Soviet-Ethiopian friendship and the consolidation of progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism's aggressive policy, for the triumph of the ideals of peace.

"We sincerely wish the Ethiopian people further successes in their creative labor for the benefit of their revolutionary motherland."

Talks opened 23 July between the CPSU delegation and a WPE delegation headed by Teka Tulu. The following are also taking part in the talks: on the Soviet side -- Yu.M. Vorontsov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR first deputy foreign minister; and K.N. Brutents, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, on the Ethiopian side -- Asrat Wolde, member of the WPE Central Committee; (Gyrma Bishakh), candidate member of the WPE Central Committee and deputy chief of the WPE Central Committee International Section; (Khabte Mariam Seyoum), deputy chief of the WPE Central Committee International Section; Tibebu Bekele, Ethiopian deputy foreign minister; Tibebu (Shiferau), chief of the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry European Department; and other officials.

The talks, being held in a friendly atmosphere, began with a discussion of questions of bilateral relations between the CPSU and the WPE and between the USSR and Socialist Ethiopia, and of the international situation. Teka Tulu rated highly the assistance given by the Soviet Union to Ethiopia's people in the struggle against the consequences of the drought.

The talks will be continued.

Delegation Departs

LD251534 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] The visit by a CPSU delegation led by Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, to Socialist Ethiopia ended today. The delegation was seen off at Addis Ababa airport by Teka Tulu, candidate member of the Politburo of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and chairman of the Central Auditing Commission, and other officials.

PART THREE OF CHILEAN COMMUNISTS PRESS CONFERENCE

PY222048 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Part III of "full text" of clandestine press conference granted by (Rodrigo Perez) and (Sergio Nabia), members of the Chilean Communist Party [PCCh] leadership, to journalists of the AP and UPI press agencies, the Buenos Aires newspaper CLARIN, the BBC, and THE GUARDIAN newspaper from London, on 5 July in Santiago -- read by announcer]

[Text] BBC and THE GUARDIAN: What can you say about the worker sectors of large businesses that did not participate in the national stoppage?

(Sergio Nabia): Well, the fact that they did not join the stoppage does not mean that these sectors support the dictatorship. They are, of course, in the opposition, supporting the workers' decision to end the dictatorship. The fascist terror is imposed in a strategic way on those businesses vital to the economy. This is the case in the copper industry where CODELCO [Copper Corporation] was threatened with dismissals several days before the stoppage.

We can tell you about the great assemblies in the Chuquicamata mine, the participation of former congressmen and colleagues of ours who received standing ovations from all the workers. These were not small assemblies. They drew between 2,000 to 3,000 workers. That same day, 3 June at 1500 GMT, the Chuquicamata workers decided to march to Calama, and after walking a couple of kilometers, they were repressed by the Carabineros. Then the workers headed toward the desert and walked 2 more kilometers to reach Calama, where they were harshly repressed once more. A fight that lasted 2 hours took place. A large number of [word indistinct] were left behind and about 70 miners resumed the march. They were repressed again. The people of Chuquicamata demanded the release of the arrested leaders and representatives. This was a large protest demonstration, something that Chuquicamata has not witnessed in 13 years. At 2030 GMT, the beating of pots and pans was heard; stones were hurled; some barricades were erected. This was the answer of the workers, reflecting the decided attitude of the miners.

The same thing happened in the coal sector where the fights took place. In the southern sector, (Uranidague), (Lebe), Polico, and Conchol, many demonstrations were staged by groups of 1,000 to 1,500 workers. The stoppage was complete. This was the attitude and determination of the workers.

BBC and THE GUARDIAN: Do you have any information on profound differences among the high echelons of the Armed Forces?

(Rodrigo Perez): To tell the truth, we do not have specific information. We are convinced, however, that within the military, as in other sectors that have so far supported the dictatorship, the idea that the Pinochet's situation becomes more precarious all the time, is taking hold. The anticommunism within the Armed Forces is not a phenomenom manifesting itself spontaneously. It is the result of the indoctrination of the military in the so-called national security doctrine, which has been vehemently and virulently imposed by Pinochet. But this is not a phenomenom that cannot be turned around. Anticommunism has been instilled in the Armed Forces for years, many years, and yet it could not prevent the emergence of personalities like General Schneider, and General Carlos Pratts who, out of their humanist and democratic convictions, made a great contribution to the development of democracy in Chile. No one can say that the likes of Schneider and Pratts do not exist within the ranks of the Armed Forces at this time. Certainly the emulators of Schneider and Pratts will not express themselves as an internal phenomenom, but as a phenomenom induced by the democratic struggle of the masses that is under way in Chile at this time.

AP: In your view, what are the requirements that still have to be met in order to hold a more prolonged and effective nationwide stoppage?

(Sergio Nabia): More [word indistinct], more struggle, more decision by the democratic forces are necessary to press the issue to the very end. The 2-3 July stoppage showed the possibility for such a prolonged stoppage.

UPI: Would that also call for more active participation by the middle class and the bourgeois sectors?

(Rodrigo Perez): This is true. We conceive the national stoppage not as an action by the workers alone, although we believe that the workers, whether they live in the shantytowns or work directly for enterprises, must play an essential role. However, we believe that a national stoppage must have a broad political spectrum, including the middle class, which has greatly contributed to this stoppage already. The typical middle class is made up of the transport workers, who almost unanimously joined the strike in the main urban centers, and the transport owners who, although Mr Pinochet says otherwise, joined the strike not out of fear of terrorism but to express their repudiation for terrorism practiced by the dictatorship. We have asked our party to recognize and even to congratulate the bus drivers and the bus owners for supporting of the democratic struggle as they did. As for the sectors of the bourgeosie, it is natural that their support was less active. Yet we have no doubt that the small and medium bourgeosie, the great majority of whom are in water up to their necks, are against the dictatorship.

(Sergio Nabia): From the standpoint of an indefinite national stoppage, the most important factor perhaps will be the situation that presents itself at a given moment, because, as we have said here, the size of the antifascist, democratic demonstration on 2-3 July resulted from participation by the working class, shantytown residents, students, and large sectors of the middle class, transport owners, commerce, professionals, health workers, and different percentages of the productive sectors. Even the repressive measures reflected an uncontrollable situation by the dictatorship. If the 2-day strike allows us to predict the development of conditions, the stoppages can even last longer, for 3, 4, 5 days, until the situation will be unbearable for the government. So the conditions may develop at a given time to have a stoppage lasting until the tyrant is gone, which is the goal being sought, and then to start building democracy in Chile.

BBC and THE GUARDIAN: What conditions are there for a common agreement among the opposition?

(Rodrigo Perez): We could say that all the conditions are present for a political agreement to be reached in a few days, because its central nucleus, the document "Chile Demands," that proposes all the general ideas that must be and can be the fundamental program of a provisional government, already exists. We must agree about what characteristics and composition this government should have, and we agree that a change has been taking place, and that this change requires Pinochet's resignation. What we have already accomplished has been the result of a struggle that has created new possibilities of unity. Therefore, we are ready to push forward harder, and, as Martin Fierro would say, to strike while the iron is hot, basing our action on the success of the 2-3 June stoppage, and to consolidate this success as we march toward a common agreement. We can see that there is a very close relation between the combativity, actions or fights of the masses, and a political agreement. For this reason we will try hard to reach an agreement with all democratic and opposition sectors, based on that relationship, and this may lead us toward the goal.

CLARIN: Has your party held talks with the U.S. Embassy?

(Rodrigo Perez): We can hold talks with anybody. But there have been no talks with the U.S. Embassy, and if it depends on us, there will not be any. We have adopted an attitude that pushes us toward the greatest solidarity with Chile, with the Chilean people's fight, but we are totally against any foreign intervention in Chile that may let foreign powers inspire or propose a solution we Chileans have to find by ourselves. Therefore, we want to say frankly that in our opinion the attitude of the U.S. Embassy is mistaken. We are certain that Mr Barnes considers Pinochet's power precarious, that a solution has to be found. But if there is U.S. pressure to separate and split with the democratic forces in this chase for a solution, we will stand against it.

In the past few days, the U.S. State Department asked the dictatorship to differentiate between sectors that are said to use violence and democratic sectors that stage peaceful demonstrations. Well, this is already an attempt to split the democratic forces, and we reject it. To tell the truth, we can say that this is a very hypocritical position, because Mr Reagan, who sponsors this position, has just approved a $100 million to finance a brutal armed aggression by the contras against the Nicaraguan democratic government. Therefore, the U.S. Government tries to use this question of violence, which for so long has made democratic relations in Chile so difficult, with a double standard. This shows that what is being discussed is not a question of principles, but merely the defense of interests in which we, of course, have no share.

BBC and THE GUARDIAN: What can you say about the fact that a smaller number of people are now in the streets clashing with repressive forces, and about the use of violent forms of struggle?

(Sergio Nabia): We think that a more frontal fight against the dictatorship should include all kinds of struggle and that the people should defend themselves with all possible means against fascist violence. This concept was not just adopted during the 2-3 June stoppage. In La Victoria District you may have observed that the massive participation of the residents in protests against the murder of a young neighbor was not intimidated and the mobilization and combativity did not diminish. Very much the opposite, it increased.

The intensity of the demonstration in the Barrio Alto, where other social sectors joined the protests, was another characteristic of the 2-3 June stoppage. Barricades were erected where there had never been barricades before, and the banging on pots and pans was louder than anywhere else.

There are different ways of complaining and different ways of fighting, which are expressed during a general stoppage, or on a day of protest against the dictatorship.

AP: Do you have any indication as to whether the peasants participated in the stoppage?

(Sergio Nabia): The peasants supported the stoppage, basically through popular uprisings, road and highway blockings, and rallies in various rural settlements throughout the country. The Mapuche Indians occupied some private property.

(Rodrigo Perez): In general, although the data are still incomplete, there has been progress in the protest mobilization in the rural areas during the 2-day stoppage.

As Comrade (Nabia) said, first there were the Mapuche uprisings, and the occupation of lands was typical of the stoppage in the zones of Arauco, Temuco, Cautin, and Malleco.

In the areas surrounding Santiago, for the first time there have been demonstrations basically by peasants, such as those in Talagante, Buin, and Melipilla.

Now, the social pattern has changed very much in the rural areas because of a considerable increase of the agricultural proletariat, which only works 3 or 4 months a year, and then must return to the settlements. However, these settlements have participated in the demonstrations in the only way they could, as was the case in San Felipe and Los Andes.

A cartoon published in LA ESTRELLA, Valparaiso, a Valparaiso newspaper that still dares to have certain democratic ideas, expressed this situation very well. In it, a seasonal worker says: Gee, what a pity that the stoppage will be staged in July, just when I am out of work and will not be able to participate in it.

This is the phenomenon that is occuring in the large, more developed rural areas. There is no doubt that in these areas there is an anti-Pinochet, anti-dictatorship feeling. It is equally strong in the small villages, although harder to express, due to the tighter control and the brutal repression there. Nevertheless, the country's general situation is also reflected there.

BBC and THE GUARDIAN: What is the truth about an alleged split in the Communist Party or opposing position inside it?

(Rodrigo Perez): Anyone who knows the PCCh knows well that our party is solidly and strongly united. I would say that we reflect such an image of unity that we are generally accused of being dogmatic. There is no problem inside the party. Our methods of carrying out our activities are permanently being evaluated by the party, and we are able to recognize mistakes, correct errors, and find ways to progress faster in the construction of the mass movement, which we need to defeat the dictatorship. Such discussions are held every day and at all levels. They do not indicate any disagreement over the political line within the party. The unity within the executive board is total. This unity is expressed in the interior of the country, as well as in the absolute agreement between those of us who work in this country and those who are in exile imposed by the dictatorship, and whose only desire is to return to Chile to contribute to the success of our struggle.

LEADERSHIP BODIES GREET NICARAGUA ON NATIONAL DAY

PM281349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 86 First Edition p 1

[Greetings message from party and state organs of the Soviet Union to the FSLN leadership on the occasion of Nicaragua's national day]

[Text] To the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN[national leadership and Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua.

On the occasion of the Republic of Nicaragua's national holiday -- the victory of the revolution -- we send ardent greetings and cordial congratulations to you and to all the friendly Nicaraguan people.

Seven years ago the Nicaraguan people, under the leadership of the FSLN, did away with the dynastic tyranny that had been imposed on them from the outside. The country was presented with broad prospects for a genuine national revival and opportunities for the implementation of the ideas of social equality, democracy, and justice for which the best representatives of many generations of Nicaraguans had struggled and given their lives.

The Nicaraguan people were forced to wage the struggle for the embodiment of their national ideals in the difficult conditions of the "undeclared war" unleashed against them by the U.S. Government that is openly financing, arming, and supplying the Somozist counterrevolutionary gangs. The firm resolve of the people of Sandino to defend their freedom and independence, the desire for a mutually acceptable political settlement in Central America, and a peace-loving foreign policy course have earned Nicaragua profound worldwide respect. The country is an example of courage and steadfastness for all people who uphold their legitimate rights.

We note with satisfaction that Soviet-Nicaraguan relations, based on the principles of mutual respect, equality, and noninterference in internal affairs, are strengthening and developing with each passing year. The Soviet Union firmly supports the Nicaraguan people's inalienable right to free, democratic,and independent development and rejects the policy of imperial diktat and state terrorism conducted by the U.S. Administration in respect of freedom-loving sovereign states.

The USSR will continue to strengthen the ties of friendship and multifaceted cooperation with the Republic of Nicaragua and give the Nicaraguan people constant support in their struggle in defense of national sovereignty and for peace and security in Central America.

We wish you and all the heroic Nicaraguan people successes in the solution of the complex creative tasks and in upholding their freedom and independence.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers.

CASTRO INTERVIEW IN MEXICAN WEEKLY CITED

PM251139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interview With Fidel Castro"]

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Jul -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and chairman of the Republic's Councils of State and Ministers, has given an interview to the Mexican weekly PROCESO highly assessing the realistic, peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR. Since the present aggressive administration has been in power in the United States, F. Castro pointed out, the threat of war has sharply increased. While the USSR demonstrates goodwill and readiness for talks on questions of ensuring peace, the Reagan administration is blocking them in every way and launching various kinds of adventures in different parts of the world. Were it not for the Soviet Union's prudence and restraint in the face of the irresponsible, adventurist U.S. course, the world would long since have been dragged into a war.

The Cuban leader noted that the United States has not renounced its plans to use arms to stifle the first socialist state in Latin America. This constantly forces Cuba to improve its defense. The Republic's main weapon is its people, rallied around the Communist Party and the government. The aggressor will be forced to pay a high price if he decides to attack Cuba.

F. Castro excluded the possibility of using force to restore to the country the territory of the American naval base at Guantanamo, which was seized illegally by the United States. Pointing to the need to settle the problem by political means, he stated that sooner or later the United States will be forced to acknowledge the realities of Cuba and the whole world and restore this territory.

Answering a question about military aid to Nicaragua, he stressed that Cuba has only a defensive army that does not have the resources to neutralize a possible U.S. intervention in that Central American country. Concerning the presence of Cuban military advisers in Nicaragua, F. Castro noted that if that country considers it necessary for Cuba to recall them and if the United States removes its own military advisers from Central America, Cuba will support this political step. It will not however, take unilateral decisions in this regard.

Socialism has put down deep roots on Cuban soil, F. Castro went on to note. Everything that society has is placed at the service of man. The revolution's gains are the fruit of the efforts of millions of Cubans, and even those born after the revolution regard it as their own. That is the guarantee of the immutability of socialism's positions in Cuba.

Today, as before, the Soviet Union and Cuba are linked by remarkable relations of friendship, mutual trust, and respect, the Cuban leader noted.

ZAYKOV RECEIVES CUBAN PARTY OFFICIAL 28 JULY

LD281952 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Today Zaykov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Crombet, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba. Crombet arrived in Moscow to acquaint himself with the experience of the CPSU's work in the management of the national economy.

PUGO-LED DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO MEXICO

LD262334 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1748 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] Mexico, 26 Jul (TASS) -- The stay in Mexico of a CPSU delegation headed by B.K. Pugo, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia, which was here at the invitation of the leadership of the United Socialist Party of Mexico [PSUM] in accordance with a plan of inter-party ties between the CPSU and the PSUM has ended. The delegation met Pablo Gomez, general secretary of the PSUM Central Committee, members of the leadership of the PSUM and other parties, which are members of the coalition of left-wing forces of Mexico, and representatives of the democratic public.

GORBACHEV 28 JULY SPEECH IN VLADIVOSTOK

LD281348 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0704 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at festive rally in Vladivostok marking the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the city -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades! I had long intended to visit the Far East. And it is not only because a person is attracted to regions where he has not been, by an interest in what he has not yet seen. Without getting to know your great and beautiful land, one's very conception of the motherland and its history, today and in the future, cannot be complete.

The Far East is always linked in our minds with the immense expanses of the Land of the Soviets, from the Baltic and the Black Sea to the Pacific Ocean. It is linked with the valor, industry and steadfastness of the people who settled and defended this land, and with the novelty and scale of today's affairs.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin, with special warmth, called the town of Vladivostok our very own town. The exploit of our fellow countrymen, of those first trailblazers who laid a road to the Pacific Ocean, will always remain in folk memory. We will never forget The Stormy Nights of Spassk and the Volochayevsk Days, the energetic assimilation of the region during the years of the first 5-year plans, and the martial labor of the border guards on these hallowed borders of ours.

The bravery and courage of the Far Eastern divisions and the sailors from the Pacific who fought near Moscow and Stalingrad and in the conclusive battles of World War II in the East will live forever in the memory of the people. History cannot be without names. The Far East means courageous images of Dezhnev, Khabarov, Nevelskoy; the Far East means the glorious names of Lazo and Postyshev, Sukhanov and Sirbirtsev brothers, Bonivur and Chasovitin, Blyukher and Uborevich. Among those who are fascinating others with their example today, I would like to name Ivan Andreyevich Chuprinin, party veteran and participant in the Civil War; Yuriy Petrovich Volkov, captain of fishing boats and Hero of Socialist Labor; Anatoliy Andreyevich Belov, shipwright team leader and Hero of Socialist Labor; Galina Vladimirovna Merkulova, team leader of builders and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; and Nikolay Nikolayevich Dubinin, people's teacher of the USSR. The Far Eastern region glorified by Arsenyev and Fadeyev has always been and will remain a region dear to the heart of the Soviet man. [applause] I am glad to have the opportunity to visit the Maritime Kray and to acquaint myself with your life and work, with what is being done in this land today and will be done tomorrow; the more so as, in the plans defined by the 27th CPSU Congress, a special place is assigned for the Far East, as for Siberia.

Recently, I have had quite a few businesslike and interesting meetings, both planned and unplanned. I should state that these meetings were necessary, frank, and friendly. The talks proceeded, with no holds barred, as they say. That is how it should be when the matter concerns actions -- what is more, the actions of today which are connected with restructuring.

What concerns our meeting today is that it is taking place in connection with a very solemn occasion, the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the city of Vladivostok. Vladivostok is worthy of this highest award thanks to the successes of the working people of the city in economic and cultural building and to the great contribution to the development of the economy of the Far East. [applause]

I am fulfilling with great satisfaction this errand of the Central Committee of our party and of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.[applause]

[Presenter here announces: "Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is fastening the order to the city's banner"]

From the bottom of my heart I congratulate all dwellers of Vladivostok which now has two orders. [applause] The Order of Lenin on your banner is a merited award. It reflects the selflessness and strenuous labor of the remarkable people of a marvelous town: sailors, shipbuilders, and fishermen; engineers and power workers; builders and transport workers; scientists, doctors, teachers, veterans, and young people. This honor is justly shared by the border troops, the troops of the Red Banner Far East Military Okrug, and the Red Banner Pacific Fleet. It crowns the glorious feats of many generations, who have done not a little in order to master, defend, and transform with their labor the Pacific coast of our country. [applause]

Vladivostok today is a modern industrial, cultural, and scientific center, a large port, the soul and heart of Soviet Maritime Kray and one of the most remarkable towns of the country. May the award of the motherland become a source of new inspiration for all of you. [applause] Accept the congratulations of the party Central Committee, of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and of the Soviet Government, and their wishes for successes in labor, and new, remarkable feats in the life of the town, of its labor collectives, and of every family. [applause]

Comrades, a little more than a year has passed since the April Central Committee Plenum, and nearly 5 months since the end of the work of the 27th party congress. All this time has been filled with active searches for new approaches to solving the urgent problems in Soviet society. It has been marked with a principled evaluation of both what has been done, and what has been left undone. We now have at our disposal an extensive program of action for accelerating the social and economic development of the country for a long time to come; one which takes account of both our own aspirations and of the most important trends of world development.

There is also the necessary setting out of this program in detail, the state plan for the 12th 5-Year Plan period, worked out during a profound analysis of the state of affairs, and a search for reserves and for the means and methods for the dynamic development of Soviet society. The time has come to make ourselves responsible for implementing what we intend -- responsible on the widest scale, without any favors.

The results of the work of the national economy for the first half of this year have already been summed up. They show that the positive changes in the economy, even if not to the same extent everywhere, are gaining force. We have succeeded in giving greater dynamism to economic processes, in raising the rates of growth of production and labor productivity. The measures for improving the situation in engineering, in the fuel and power and agro-industrial complexes, in ferrous metallurgy, chemicals and petrochemicals, and in several other branches, have begun to have an effect.

Social tasks have also been performed better. More housing has been handed over for use. The number of facilities for social and cultural purposes being brought into use has increased. In places where the local organs work dynamically and energetically the supply of food products, industrial goods, and consumer services to the population has improved. Such changes can only be welcomed.

But we shall speak straight, comrades. The pleasing and encouraging improvements have been obtained first and foremost as a result of measures for strengthening labor, state, and plan discipline. People have had a more exacting approach to drawing up and fulfilling plans, bringing order into their affairs. They have started to work better. They have pushed away drunkenness, and the positive results are already there.

But along with the general favorable indices of the half year, in some branches the rates of growth in May and June fell. A number of ministries did not meet their plans. An erratic pace of production continues to cause grave troubles as well as an insufficiently effective use of what we have at our disposal. The quality of output has not shown any marked changes for the better, and you know that this is our common misfortune. All this enables one to draw quite a definite conclusion: Any qualitative changes which would have really consolidated tendencies for an accelerated growth have not yet happened in the country. I think you understand and will agree that this could not have taken place, taking into account that most important measures of an economic, social, organizational, ideological and other nature have only just started to be implemented. And, of course, they cannot have an immediate effect. Consequently, the increase in the pace of growth of the national economy is not -- and, perhaps, even cannot be so far, as I have already said -- of a stable nature. It means that it is impermissible now to go to one of the two extremes. It is naive and harmful to think that if economic indices have risen, then the restructuring of our work has been completely developed and is progressing everywhere at full speed. The situation is still far from that. In a whole number of regions and industries of the country they only talk about restructuring but still do not set it in motion. Equally, it is impermissible to give into difficulties of restructuring, to the resistance or indifference of those who are used to living by inertia and working in the old fashion. It was justly stressed at the 27th congress that we are embarking on a complex task and that we are posing for ourselves realistic yet difficult goals, the attainment of which is possible on the condition that we continuously learn from life and constantly assimilate its experience, lessons, and new trends. In fact, we are only developing this work, succeeding in some things and not so much in others. It is becoming more and more clear with time how complicated this task is and how great is the scale of matters we are to tackle.

But we cannot and will not retreat. There is simply no other alternative to the strategy of acceleration. We have already had to speak about this repeatedly. I would like to confirm this once again here in Vladivostok. What is meant is not the need to urge or persuade people to actions contrary to the laws of social development or to try somehow to bypass or deceive these laws, these really existing conditions. The party, the Central Committee, while keeping the course toward restructuring, are proceeding from another premise, from the need to recognize these laws more profoundly and operatively, to skillfully take account of them in our activities, to remove from the daily needs all obstacles and obstructions artificially created along these paths.

The tangible, objective results of the first half-year of the 5-year plan period bear witness that the Soviet people support the course of acceleration, support it in a most valuable way -- by deeds. Here in Vladivostok, just as everywhere I have to visit in fulfilling my new, let us say, obligations, I have been asking one and the same question: Is everything clear regarding the policy worked out by the party and proposed to the people, are there any doubts? With great satisfaction I have also heard here, on the Far Eastern soil, warm support and approval of the party's policy directed toward the interests of the people, the interests of all Soviet people, of every family, the interests of the country's future. [applause]

It is important, with maximum returns and to the utmost effect, to direct this support, this mood of our people for struggle and for surmounting difficulties, toward accomplishing the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress.

It is from this position, comrades, that I would like to touch upon certain issues to do with the development of the Far East. I would like to consult, and even possibly to continue the consultation which I have been holding for 3 days now with you Far Easterners as to how we can transform this region more swiftly, putting its riches at the service of the Soviet people, and to meet more adequately and fully the demands of the people living here.

The Far East is traditionally called the country's outpost on the Pacific Ocean. This is undoubtedly true. But today this view can no longer be regarded as sufficient. The Maritime Kray and the Far East must be turned into a highly developed national economic complex. [applause]

I see that you are already mature enough to set about performing these tasks. [applause] And I think that, possibly, you know even better, you who have already lived here for years and decades, that it is not easy, this work on the large-scale assimilation of the Far East. But since you have greeted the idea so enthusiastically this means that you are confident that we are up to this task today. [applause] All that has been done in the preceding years is a real precondition for this.

Major enterprises have been built representing all industries. Mining installations and electricity stations have been commissioned and new railways, ferry crossings, and ports. Hundreds of thousands of hectares of land have been improved. The Far Eastern Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences has been set up with a network of institutes. Qualified modern key workers and specialists have grown up. As a result, the volume of industrial production during 2 decades has almost trebled, and agricultural production has increased by over one-and-a-half times. Today the Far East yields 40 percent of all fish caught in the country.

Over the past four 5-year periods 62 million square meters of housing have been built, which is equivalent to approximately seven towns like Vladivostok. While the growth in labor resources is still not yet sufficient, the population has risen over the past 20 years by 40 percent. Overall, the country's economy has broadly reached the Pacific Ocean. However, in the light of the acceleration policy, and from the positions of the 27th CPSU Congress, we must pose a direct and acute question: Do the economic and social development, the standard of work of scientific institutions, and the scale of their research in the Far East correspond to its growing role and the new tasks set by the party? Is the potential that has been created there being used sufficiently efficiently?

The strategic course toward the acceleration of socioeconomic development requires the implementation of a new, regional policy, too. The party gives a prominent position in this to priority development of the eastern regions. In this connection, we are obliged to look attentively at the prospects of the economy of the Far East, and this must be done rapidly, taking into account the particular significance of the region. It is important to do this without delay because the economy of the Far East has started to develop more slowly than the country's entire national economy. It would seem that things should be the other way around. As a consequence, the region's share of all-union production is not only not increasing, but is even falling. There is greater lagging behind in resolving social problems, particularly in housing construction.

I have heard a lot of opinions and requests on this matter addressed to the party Central Committee and to the Soviet government, and these views are just. It cannot be said that attention has not been given to the development of the Far East. In recent years the Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted measures which define the tasks of developing power engineering, nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy, and the coal industry, for the further development of fisheries and of the forestry, timber processing, transport, and other branches of the economy, for increasing production of rice and soya, for the reconstruction of the countryside, and improving the field of culture.

However, comrades, much of what was mapped out, unfortunately, is being carried out badly. This is a reflection of a lack of understanding of the role and significance of the economy of the Far East and, in the final analysis, political shortsightedness on the part of certain senior officials in USSR Gosplan, Gossnab, and the Ministries of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Coal Industry, Power and Electrification, and a number of other ministries.

Both republican and the local bodies carry a significant and large part of the blame. The situation has to be improved in a fundamental manner, to transfer from a slowing-down of growth rates to their acceleration and from a preponderance of extensive factors to all-out intensification on the basis of scientific-technical progress. It is important to shorten the time to solve problems, to increase sharply the Far East's contribution to the country's economic potential. And that requires, first of all, an outstripping growth in the living standards of people in the Far East, a substantial improvement in working conditions, the provision of housing, the supply of foodstuffs and industrial goods, and the development of the whole public service sector. It is obvious that it has fallen behind, that it is the sector which affects the settlement of people, and in the final reckoning, the Far East's rates of development.

The question now is to elaborate the conception of the long-term development of the Far East within the framework of a unified state regional policy. Specifically, this conception must most likely be embodied in a comprehensive program. Its aim is to set up in the Far East a highly-efficient national-economy complex with its own major resource and scientific and production supply-base, an optimal economic framework, a developed public service sector organically included in the system of all-union and international division of labor.

A good deal of work in this respect has been done in the process of preparing the 5-year plan. It is intensive and its fulfillment will require great efforts. However, it is but the beginning of the job of speeding up the development of the whole region. Without by any means forestalling what must be elaborated in detail by specialists, with the participation of the public at large, I will just say something about the most important orientations of this work.

The first: The Far East's geographical location per se determines the course for the formation here of a highly-developed complex of industries connected with the use of the ocean's resources. For many reasons, the country's fisheries will move more and more to the Far East. The creation here of a powerful fishing fleet has had considerable sums invested in it, but at the same time, the outfitting of shore services is lagging seriously behind. The mechanization of heavy work is at a low level. As a result, a considerable proportion of the expensive ships is lying idle, is not being used efficiently; there is a chronic lack of facilities, repair bases, stores, fishing ports, and processing enterprises. In short, serious, comprehensive measures are required for the development of the Far Eastern fishing industry. Particular attention must be paid to the production of biologically active substances from marine products.

This trend is being actively developed in other countries and has proved its effectiveness.

Second: This a matter of the comprehensive utilization of the region's extremely rich natural resources. The attention of the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy will have to be drawn to the potential of the Far East. As geologists have established, the region abounds in numerous rich deposits of nonferrous metals, gold, silver, many other valuable elements, and minerals. The mining and processing of these could be considerably expanded if the matter were approached in a businesslike manner. We must seriously take up the matter of nonferrous metallurgy on a large scale in the Far East; we must create here complete production cycles to produce a variety of end products. I think that you should not accept the present situation, and I think this should be well understood at the center; I have in mind both all-union and republican bodies. The Far East must not be looked upon just as a raw-material base. The tremendous raw-material potential must be utilized here for building enterprises with complete cycles, to produce here, as a minimum, semifinished products, but better still, end products. [applause]

What I have said about nonferrous metallurgy applies still more to the Ministry of the Timber and Paper Industry which is obliged to go over resolutely to the thorough processing of timber. In this connection, there are also tasks involving the broad-scale economic assimilation of the Baykal amur railway zone. A special decision of the Central Committee and government on this question is now in preparation, and there you are faced with large-scale affairs.

Third, the chronic lagging of the fuel and power complex of the Far East, which is holding up the development of other branches, must be overcome in the shortest possible time. One cannot live without looking into the future, feeling that, after all, there will be help from the center with fuel and power. The resources of fuel, of hydrocarbon raw materials, are colossal here. There has been talk for more than a decade, for example, about the use of north Sakhalin gas, but practical work is only just now beginning.

The solution of problems concerning exploitation of oil and gas deposits of the Sakhalin shelf has also been dragged out. Meanwhile, hundreds of trainloads of oil go from Western Siberia to the Far East. We are now obliged to transport millions of metric tons of oil to the Far East from other areas of the country. The fulfillment of measures sketched out at one time for developing the fuel and power base in the regions east of Baykal and in the Far East is lagging far behind schedule. The Far East can and must satisfy completely its power needs from its own resources. Far Easterners must work hard on the creation of a reliable base for power construction, and speed up the construction of a complex of thermal and hydroelectric stations and the formation of a unified, powerful system of electric power supply. It is necessary to start from the belief that, in the future, the Far East must not only supply fuel and power to the nearby areas of the country, but must also become a sound exporter of them.

Fourth, the line for the speedy development of the production infrastructure: This, of course, is not only a Far East problem, but here, as you know, it is particularly urgent. Here it is essential to speed up the development of a modern construction industry. I would say that that is the foundation of the foundations of the plans we have made here, in this region, in the Far East. Powerful detachments of railroad construction workers have arrived here: In a short period they laid the Baykal-Amur main railroad. They can and must be used, for example, in the reconstruction of old railway lines which today have a low capacity throughout, or they can be switched over to constructive roads and ports, and other essential facilities.

Marine transport too should be utilized more efficiently, its infrastructure should be reinforced, and progressive forms of transportation should be developed. In this respect you have experience. Just today I acquainted myself with the activity of Nakhodka's Vostochnyy port -- a wonderful modern port which could serve as an example to many. The ferry link to Sakhalin, for example, operates well. Measures must also be rapidly taken in increasing the economic benefit from through navigation [skvoznaya navigatsiya] along the northern sea route.

Fifthly, the solutions to issues of regional scientific and technical policy, including equipping enterprises with the very latest technology -- taking into account operating conditions in this area -- have a largely specific character. It would seem that there are many machine-building enterprises here, many of which have good craftsmen and a good reputation. However, due to a lack of coordination between departments, a considerable part of the Far East's machine-building output goes to the country's European regions, while a counterflow of equipment comes from there to meet requirements here. These issues must be rapidly examined, the specializations of machine-building works must be defined more precisely, with stress placed on the creation here of powerful and technically well-equipped production bases, both for the requirements of the area itself and for export.

Six, opportunities for the export-oriented development of the Far Eastern economy must be fully utilized. At the present time, the region's share in the country's exports is extremely low and very far from its potential capabilities. Here, too, cardinal changes and new approaches are needed in order to animate trade in both the coastal and border areas, to master progressive forms of economic links with foreign countries, including production cooperation and joint enterprises, and to create a specialized export base.

Seven: At the seventh... [corrects himself] at the party congress, the residual principle of resource allocation for the development of the social sphere was severely criticized. This is an inveterate disease. Such practice has also become widespread in a number of the country's eastern areas, including Maritime Kray.

About 7.7 million people live in the region, one of the largest territories. Nearly half of all [as heard] foodstuffs are delivered here. In the Far East, in the last 20 years, the production of milk, potatoes and vegetables per capita has dropped. Many heads of krays, oblasts, okrugs, rayons and farms have become used to low harvests, poor milk yields, poor weight gain by cattle, and to massive deliveries of fodder. Even in proposals for plans for 15 to 20 years in advance, the issues arising from expanding food supplies from other regions to the Far East are still unresolved. I think that this line is short-sighted. There is only one way out: To create your own, highly-developed agricultural base and food industry. For this purpose it is necessary to develop actively, on the basis of intensive technologies, all the branches of the agroindustrial complex, in particular the fertilizer industry, and to cooperate with neighboring countries [as heard] in solving agricultural tasks.

A tense situation has arisen in the sphere of the construction of housing and amenity construction. This has an effect on keeping those who arrive here for permanent residence, as I have already said. I think that the responsibility for such a situation must be shared by the corresponding economic ministries and departments, both union and republican, along with local bodies. I have, comrades, reprimanded leaders of the kray and the town, saying that what they are doing today for the development of the social sphere is not enough and does not correspond to the needs that actually exists here. I think that while pronouncing these reprimands, a considerable part of them have to be directed at central departments.

Many of them very generously support developing various kinds of production while being very mean in allocating funds for developing the social sphere. As a result, production capacities are being created, but there is no one to properly utilize the production potential that has been created. This is exactly that sort of cunning that costs the state very dear. That is the political assessment. [applause]

You have a wonderful region; a beautiful sea, unique nature, which is rich in mineral resources. Indeed, I have been immensely impressed by what I have managed to see -- here, from the aircraft while we were in the air, and in Nakhodka, when the fog and the clouds finally moved away and the bright sun lit up all these hills and valleys, the golden valley, the ocean, everything all around. It made a colossal impression on me, a fine kray. [applause]

The Far East must become of the leading all-union health resorts, a major center for domestic and international tourism, including ocean and high latitude tourism. This, incidentally, would also add resources for speeding up the organization of public amenities for the towns and villages. Yesterday, on the bypass road, when we were going to a pioneer camp, I met a group of vacationers. It seemed as if the whole country were there, and there were many among them who had been many times before; they had fallen in love with this Kray and its nature. And all of them insistently advised that everything be done here to widely promote a leisure center for working people. [applause]

The reason for the current situation is clear: The unsatisfactory nature of the construction of housing and sociocultural sites can be explained by the absence of advance work, the lagging behind of the construction work base, and the weakness of construction collectives. We can no longer be reconciled to this. While a turn toward social issues is vitally important for the whole country, for the Far East it is doubly, trebly, important.

How are the difficulties that have evolved over the years to be overcome? As I have already said, the fault, both from the center and at local bodies' level, is to be corrected, using modern methods, both from the bottom and from the top.

I can assure you that the CPSU Central Committee and the government will ensure that the union and republican ministries and departments face the problems of the Eastern regions of the country, including your kray. [applause]

The Soviet Far East has an unforgettable past, and, I am sure, a glorious future. It is a land of colossal natural riches, huge social and economic potential, and a great international prospect. It depends on you, and of course on the attention of the center, how we conduct business, conduct the economy, and what results we achieve in this very important region of the country. I realize that my remarks, and this sharp way, perhaps, of putting the problems, have not sounded very much in keeping with a celebration. But this is the business-like Leninist tradition: to evaluate what has been done, to turn one's eyes to the future. Most important is not to lose sight of the future, and lay a basis now for achieving new positions. [applause]

The main thing now is to concentrate on the long-term tasks arising for the region from the decisions of the 27th party congress. I think that even such a solemn pretext as the receipt of a lofty award is suitable for a critical examination of this question. These are our common plans and concernes, comrades.

They, better than any eloquent contrivances, speak of the real intentions of the Soviet Union, and however much the ruling forces of imperialism may try to distort them, we have openly and honestly spoken, and will go on speaking to all peoples and governments: Yes, we need peace. Again and again we appeal to them to stop to the arms race, to end nuclear madness, eliminate nuclear arms, and to search persistently for political solutions to regional conflicts. [applause]

A phenomenon of enormous significance is taking place before our eyes. The notion that peace is needed by all is powerfully penetrating the consciousness of people even in places where the governments continue to regard weapons and war as a means of policy. Peace is needed by all precisely because a nuclear war would not merely be a clash between two blocs, between the two confronting forces. It will lead to a global catastrophe where all human civilization will find itself under the threat of doom.

Our initiatives for nuclear disarmament and a significant cut in conventional armaments and armed forces, for monitoring and improving the international situation have been met in a diversity of ways. The friendly countries have come out in support of them. The countries of the socialist community quite correctly regard them as an integral part of the common line of socialism in the international arena. And not only because they, these initiatives, were agreed to by them, not only out of principled internationalist considerations, but also because both of us, we and they, are preoccupied with one and the very same exclusively peaceful deed -- perfection of our societies.

On this basis the beneficial process of drawing together is being invigorated, economic integration is being filled with new content, specific steps are being taken to create joint enterprises and associations, and living contacts between people are getting wider. In a word, a progressive, mutually advantageous process is taking place that deepens the cooperation and brotherhood between the people of the community. [applause]

The developing world regards our plans and intentions, both internal and international, with great interest. We do note that many countries of this world are willing to continue broadening and deepening economic, scientific and cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union. We are ready for this. It would be correct to say that our plans are regarded seriously and with interest by broad public circles, politicians and representatives of the business world in the West who view things realistically, who are free of the paranoia of anticommunism and who are not bound up with profits from the arms race. They also favor peace and cooperation, the development of healthy economic, scientific, and cultural relations with the Soviet Union. We welcome this approach.

But in many capitalist countries, the tone continues to be set by forces whose past and future are blinded by hostility toward socialism, by imperial ambitions, or are bound hand and foot to military-business interests. These interests, as is known, are very greedy and merciless.

Yesterday they needed millions, today billions, tomorrow trillions. They will never start making children's toys instead of missiles of their own will. Such is their nature. The ruling circles of the United States and some of the countries allied to it try to represent our peace initiatives as pure propaganda, or claim that they benefit only the Soviet Union. Yes, disarmament is beneficial to us, if you want to use that term, as it is beneficial for all people whose governments spend billions on the arms race.

But this is only part of the truth, I would even say the lesser part of it. The main truth is that our initiatives are based on profound concern for the fate of mankind. It is absurd and criminal, in the face of the nuclear threat, to act on the old, already dead, concept that what is good for the socialist countries must be rejected. This shows particularly clear class narrowness, primitive ideological automatism, and the growing political influence of militarism. All the same, I am not inclined to think that the military-industrial complex is omnipotent. We see that the world public is ever-more clearly recognizing the danger of militarism. We see in the United States too, that in spite of the constant chauvinist injections realistic attitudes are increasing. The understanding of the fact that the military threat to the United States comes not from Soviet people, not from the socialist countries, not from the peasants of Nicaragua, not from far-off Vietnamese or Libyans, but from its own arms-makers and from the irresponsible politicians and adventuristic military who serve them, is becoming more profound.

We understand of course, that the ruling circles of imperialism are seriously worried by the international influence of our plans,calculated for accelerated socioeconomic and scientific development.

We also know that the accelerating arms race serves not only super-profits and the preparation for war, but also, and not least by a long way, other immoral goals, the essence of which are to wear out the Soviet Union economically, to thwart the course of the party for a further improvement in people's living standard and to slow down the implementation of the social program. We know exactly who is continuing to cherish hopes that a planned and methodical destruction of the USSR and of the socialist countries, using for this purpose economic, moral-psychological, propagandist, political and military means... [as heard]

But, one may say, this business was doomed in the past and it remains hopeless today, too. The time has come to take realities into account and not to shape policies on the basis of illusions and errors. If there are not accords, the world will not feel better, and it will not be at ease. Fear will not go away until certain rulers in the West give up efforts -- which may be comforting for them, perhaps, but fruitless and, the main thing, dangerous -- to bring the Soviet Union it its knees, to split the Soviet society and to delay our progress. Time is insistently demanding a new understanding of the current stage in the development of civilization; of international relations; of the world, of a world that is contradictory and complex but that is objectively united by ties of interdependence; of international relations in which, even taking into account all differences and clashes of interests, one cannot live any longer according to the traditions of the law of the fist that has existed for thousands of years; of a civilization demonstrating the unprecedented power of the human intellect and labor; at the same time, its fragility and vulnerability to forces released by human genius but put at the service of destruction.

All this is dictating the need for an urgent, radical break with of many conventional approaches to foreign policy, a break with the traditions of political thinking, with views on the problems of war and peace, on defense, on the security of specific states, and on international security. One may understand, in this connection, our radical, in the full sense of the word, global proposals, such as the program for liquidating nuclear and other mass destruction weapons in this century. For a complete ban on testing nuclear arms, for banning chemical weapons, for cooperation in the peaceful use of space, and on a whole number of other proposals of concern to the whole world and all countries. The main problem that has been posed today before mankind is the problem of survival; it is equally acute and urgent for Europe, Africa, America, and Asia. It takes a different shape, however, for each part of the world.

Since I am here in Vladivostok, it is natural to look at world political issues from the Asian-Pacific Ocean angle. Such an approach is justified on many counts, above all because a large part of our country's territory lies east of the Urals, in Asia, Siberia, and the Far East. It is here that many all-union tasks put forward by the congress will be solved. Consequently, the situation in the Far East as a whole, in Asia and the adjacent oceanic expanses, where we have for a long time been permanent residents and sailors, is for us a national, state interest.

Many major states are situated on this huge expanse, almost half the earth, including the USSR, the United States, India, China, Japan, Vietnam, Mexico, and Indonesia. There are states here that are considered to be medium-sized, but according to European standards are fairly large -- Canada, the Philippines, Australia, and New Zealand, and together with them dozens of comparatively smaller and quite tiny countries.

Some of them have a millenium, and many centuries of history. Others formed in modern times, and many came into being very recently. Socialism is an integral factor in the grandoise and difficult changes in this region.

As a result of the Great October and the victory over fascism and Japanese militarism, as a result of the great Chinese revolution, after a new social order was established in Mongolia and in Korea, whose people displayed unusual steadfastness in the struggle for a socialist future for their motherland, and then in Vietnam and Laos, socialism won a firm position in Asia.

But it was here that it had to face the most brutal and cynical opposition. The most vivid example of this is the example of Vietnam. Its heroic experience, and the lessons of its victory over imperialism, have yet again highlighted the unconquerable strength of the ideas of freedom and socialism. [applause]

It was here, here in Asia, that the concept of nonalignment was born, a movement that now includes in its orbit over 100 states. It strives to give its answer to the challenge of the time, actively supports ending the division of the world into military blocs, and searches for its own ways of reducing the nuclear threat. Rejecting exploitation, the politics of conquest and neocolonialism, and condemning them, the Nonaligned Movement turns to humanity with an appeal for unity and cooperation in the struggle against the hunger and scandalous poverty of hundreds of millions of people.

The acknowledged leader of that movement is great India, with its moral authority and traditional wisdom, with its own particular political experience and huge economic potential. We esteem highly the contribution it has already made to the cause of asserting the norms of equal coexistence and justice in the international community. The friendly relations between the USSR and India have become a stabilizing principle on an international scale. [applause]

Japan has turned into a power of front-ranking significance. The country that was the first victim of U.S. nuclear arms has covered a huge distance in a short time, and shown striking achievements in industry, trade, education, science, and technology. These successes were brought not only by the precision, self-discipline and energy of the Japanese people, but on the three nonnuclear principles on which its international policy is officially built, although recently -- and one cannot fail to draw attention to this -- they, like the peaceful tenets of the Japanese Constitution, are being skirted more and more obviously.

We see in Asia and Oceania much more too -- the dignity of people outraged by colonialism; the consequences of poverty, illiteracy and backwardness. And at the same time profound prejudices cultivate the soil for mistrust and enmity between people, including those living within a single state. Imperialism gambles on these difficulties and survivals of the past. As a result, local conflicts and ethnic and religious internecine strife flare up and there is political instability. Wherever independence becomes a noticeable international quantity, and where a threat arises to the exploitatory interests of imperialism, it launches its favorite methods: economic blackmail, intrigues and plots against the leadership of a country. It interferes in internal problems, supports separatists, and finances or directly arms the counterrevolution and terrorists.

The Punjab, the Tamil problem, which they also want to turn against India, the undeclared wars against Cambodia and Afghanistan, the annexation of Micronesia; interference in the Philippines; pressure on New Zealand -- these examples alone are sufficient to see how the contemporary mechanism of imperialist intervention and diktat works.

The experience of history and the laws of growing interdependence, the integrational demands of the economy make us inclined to seek ways toward an accord and toward setting up open links between states within the region and outside it. These states have tens, hundreds of problems crying out to be resolved, both those inherited from the colonial past and those arising from the contradictions of current development. But they are drawn by blocs. They limit their freedom to dispose of their own resources, they compel them to inflate military budgets, they drag them into the arms race and the militarization of the economy and of all public life. All this deforms the processes of internal development, creates tension, and of course hinders the normalization of relations between nations and between states.

The Soviet Union is also an Asian and Pacific country. This vast region's complex problems are close to it; it is directly touched by them. This determines the weighed and large-scale view it takes of a gigantic part of the world bringing together a mass of such varied states and peoples. And our approach to that part of the world is based on recognition and understanding of the realities existing here.

TEXT At the same time, our interest is not a claim to any kind of privilege or special position; not an egoistic attempt to strengthen its security at someone else's expense; not seeking advantage to the prejudice of others. We see our interest in uniting efforts in cooperation that accords full respect to the rights of all people to live in the way they choose, and to resolve their own problems independently in conditions of peace. We are for the joint building of new and just relations in Asia and the Pacific. I have recently had quite a few meetings with leaders of European states and with various political figures from European countries. One cannot help but compare the situation in Asia with that in Europe. The Pacific region as a whole is not yet militarized to the same extent as the European region. Yet the potential for its militarization is truly enormous and the consequences extremely dangerous. To be convinced of this one has only to take a look at the map. Some of the major nuclear powers are located here, and powerful land armies and mighty navies and air forces have been created. The scientific-technical and industrial potential of many countries on the western and eastern sides of the ocean allow for the spurring-on of any arms race.

This situation is aggravated by the perservation of conflict situations. We shall not forget that it was indeed in Asia that U.S. imperialism waged the two biggest wars since 1945, in Korea and in Indochina. For 4 decades there has been no period of several consecutive years when the flame of military confrontation has not blazed now in one spot in the Pacific Ocean area, now in another.

For better or for worse the Helsinki process of dialogue, talks and agreements is in operation in Europe. This introduces some sort of stability and reduces the probability of armed conflicts. This does not exist or virtually does not exist in the region which we are discussing. And if something has been changing of late then it is not for the better. Since the second half of the seventies the United States has undertaken large-scale measures to increase military forces in the Pacific Ocean. It is under its pressure that the militarized Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangle is taking shape. And although two of the three states in the region which possess nuclear weaponry, the PRC and the USSR, have pledged not to be first to use it, the United States has sited nuclear-weapons delivery vehicles and nuclear warheads in one of the crisis zones, on the Korean peninsula, and also nuclear-weapons delivery vehicles on Japanese territory. It has to be noted that militarization and the growth of the military threat in this part of the world is beginning to gather dangerous speed. The Pacific Ocean is turning into an arena of military and political confrontation. That is what is worrying the peoples who live here more and more. It also alarms us, from all points of view, including for reasons of the security of the Asiatic part of our country. The Asia-Pacific strand of the Soviet Union's foreign policy is a component part of the overall platform of the CPSU's international activity, worked out by the April Plenum and the 27th congress of the party. However, the platform is not a plan which can be applied to any situation, but rather principles and a method based on experience.

Using this as a starting point, how can one imagine a process of forming international security and peaceful influence in the given vast region? First and foremost the Soviet Union, in accordance with the principled line of the congress, will aspire to give more dynamism to its bilateral relations with all countries situated here, without exception. We will comprehensively strengthen friendship and we are stepping up our diverse ties with the Mongolian People's Republic, with the DPRK, with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, with the Lao People's Democratic Republic, with the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

LAST LINE

We see our relations with our friends as relations built on the principles of equal rights and solidarity, as a component part of all-Asiatic and Pacific Ocean security. [applause]

At present, for example, the question of withdrawing a considerable number of Soviet troops from Mongolia is being examined with the leadership of the Mongolian People's Republic. We are ready to expand our ties with Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Burma, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Brunei, the Maldives Republic, all young and independent participants in the political life of the region. We already have diplomatic relations with some of them.

Speaking in a town from which, as they say, one could reach out a hand and touch the People's Republic of China, I would like to dwell on the main aspect of our relations with it. These relations are of particular importance for several reasons, starting with the fact that we are neighbors, that we have the world's longest land frontier and that for this very reason we are predestined, as are our children and grandchildren, to live side by side from this day forward and for all time. But of course that is not the only point. History has entrusted the Soviet and Chinese peoples with an exceptionally important mission. A great deal in international development depends on the two largest socialist states. In recent years there has been a noticeable improvement in our relations and I want to confirm that the Soviet Union is ready at any time and at any level in the most serious way to discuss with China matters concerning supplementary measures to create an atmosphere of good-neighborliness. We hope that in the near future the frontier which divides us, I would like to say which unites us, will become a zone of peace and friendship. [applause]

Soviet people regard with understanding and respect the aim put forward by the Chinese Communist Party of modernizing the country and building in the long term a socialist society worthy of a great people. As far as one can judge, our priorities and those of China are similar -- the acceleration of socioeconomic development. And why not support one another and cooperate in realizing our plans where this is evidently to the benefit of both?

The better our relations are, the more we can exchange experience with one another.

We take pleasure in noting that a positive change has taken place in economic links. We are convinced that the mutually complementary nature of the Soviet and Chinese economies which has been historically established, offers big opportunities for the expansion of these ties, including in the border regions.

A number of major problems in cooperation are literally knocking at the door. We do not, for example, want the Amur frontier to be regarded as a water barrier. May the basin of this mighty river be a means of uniting the efforts of the Chinese and Soviet people to exploit the very rich resources and water engineering installations there, for the common benefit. An intergovernmental agreement on this matter is already being jointly drawn up. The official border could pass along the main channel.

The Soviet government is preparing a positive response on the issue of cooperation in building a railway to link the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Kazakhstan.

We have proposed cooperation with the PRC in space, which could include training of Chinese cosmonauts.

There are big opportunities for mutually-useful exchange in the sphere of culture and education. We are ready for and sincerely wish for all this.

As concerns relations with Japan, signs of a change for the better are taking shape here, too. It would be a good thing if this change were to take place. The objective position of our two countries in the world is such that deeply intensified cooperation on a healthy and realistic basis is required, in an atmosphere of calm unburdened by the problems of the past.

A start has been made this year. There was an exchange of visits by the ministers of foreign affairs; an exchange of visits at summit level is on the agenda. Economic cooperation is of mutual interest. This relates first and foremost to our coastal regions, where business contacts with Japanese firms have already been established. The matter of establishing joint enterprises in the adjacent and geographically close regions of the USSR and Japan could also be discussed. Why not also establish long-term cooperation in research into and comprehensive exploitation of the ocean's resources, and join together programs for the peaceful study and use of space?

The Japanese apparently have a method of making relations dynamic, which is called economic diplomacy. Let this serve the cause of Soviet-Japanese cooperation, this time.

In the Pacific Ocean region, the Soviet Union also borders on the United States. A close neighbor, in the literal sense of the word: the distance is only 7 kilometers, just the distance between the Soviet island Big Diomede and the American Little Diomede.

We clearly take into account that the United States is a great Pacific Ocean power, because, first of all, a significant part of the country's population lives on the shores of that ocean. The western part of America, which is drawn toward it, is playing a growing role in the country's life and is distinguished by its dynamism, and also, the United States undoubtedly has important economic and political interests in the region. There is no doubt that without the United States, without its participation, one cannot solve the problem of security and cooperation in the Pacific Ocean zone in a manner satisfactory to all the states in the region. For the time being, unfortunately, Washington is not manifesting any readiness for this; it is not even contemplating a serious conversation on the subject of the Pacific. And if this theme is touched upon, then it is led out onto the well-trodden path of the Soviet threat and saber-rattling to strengthen this myth.

Our approach to relations with the United States is known. We are for peaceful, good-neighborly relations on an equal footing, for mutually advantageous cooperation, for which, incidentally, there are quite a few opportunities both in the Far East and in the Pacific Ocean.

As I'm talking about the United States, two words about the most important thing today in our relations: the ending of the arms race. After the Geneva meeting the Soviet Union put forward many major proposals on all the problems of reducing and eliminating arms and on verifying this process.

We have not seen any movement from the other direction. We, in essence, have been regaled with the same fare as before Geneva. To overcome this running in place, we have done even more to meet the other side. In my letter in June to the U.S. President we put forward new, major, compromise proposals.

Already here, in the Far East, I have received a reply from President Reagan. It calls for thought: We have begun to study it. We will deal with this with responsibility and attention. For us, what is important first and foremost is to what extent the proposals contained in the letter respond to the principle of equal security; do they allow us to arrive at effective joint solutions in the field of ending the arms race and not allowing its extension to space? It is in accordance with this that we will determine our future steps.

As far as a new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting is concerned, I repeat that we favor such a meeting, but are resolutely opposed to the accord reached at the last meeting in Geneva being interpreted as allegedly coming down to a promise to meet in the future, as well. No. The main thing that President Reagan and I agreed on then, and what we signed, was an agreement that we would strive for normalization of USSR-U.S. relations and an improvement in the international situation, and that we would speed up the course of the talks on arms reduction. This is what the new meeting should serve as well.

We often hear from abroad various kinds of conjectures about violations... [as heard; corrects himself] ...build-up by the Soviet Union of its armed might in the East of the country. I state with all responsibility that we are neither doing, nor shall do, anything in excess of what meets the minimal requirements for our defense and the protection of our friends and allies, especially taking into account U.S. military activity not far from our and their borders. This holds true also to the fullest degree as regards medium-range missiles. Those who do not wish an easing of tension in the world continue to claim that we can allegedly redeploy our SS-20 missiles from the West to the East, and from the East to the West. Therefore I recall once again that we propose the liquidation in Europe both of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles -- their liquidation and not their redeployment to any other place. Clearly that could not fail to serve the interests of the countries of Asia as well.

I would also like to say that the Soviet Union is a convinced supporter of the disbandment of military groups, of the renunciation of foreign bases in Asia and in the Pacific Ocean, and the withdrawal of troops from others' territory. The USSR is a member of the Warsaw Pact, but that is a European defensive alliance and it acts strictly within its contractual geographical framework. In our turn we resolutely oppose U.S. attempts to extend NATO's competence over the entire world, including Asia and the Pacific Ocean. Our thoughts on security in the Asia-Pacific Ocean region are not built on a void. They take into account experience, both past and present. The principles of Panca-Sila [the five precepts of Buddhism] and Bandung have not sunk into oblivion and the positive examples of the truce in Korea, the 1954 Geneva conference on Indochina and the Indo-Pakistan agreement in Tashkent, have remained in diplomatic experience. At the present time too we can see the efforts of a number of states to tackle in a practical way common economic problems and attempts to somehow settle conflict situations.

There is much of positive value in the activity of ASEAN and in bilateral contacts. After the idea of a Pacific Ocean community was rejected, the idea of Pacific Ocean economic cooperation is under discussion. We have had an unprejudiced attitude toward it and we are willing to join in thinking about the possible foundations for such cooperation, if, of course, it is conceived not according to a bloc antisocialist plan imposed by someone, but as a result of free discussion without any kind of discrimination whatsoever.

The already fairly extensive arsenal of scientific and political projects on the issue of creating a new world economic order and on the experience of integration in the West and in the East, could be a good basis for such discussion. We would propose a Pacific Ocean conference along the lines of the Helsinki conference, with the participation of all countries gravitating [tuagoteyushchiye] toward the ocean, as an objective, if not a close one [kachestve pust ne blizkoy tseli]. When, and, of course, if there is success in agreeing to its convocation, it will be possible to agree on where it should be held as well. One possibility is Hiroshima. Why should not that town -- the first victim of the atomic evil -- become a distinctive Helsinki for Asia and the Pacific Ocean? [applause]

Summing up, I want to stress again that we are in favor of including the Asian and Pacific area in the general process of creating an all-embracing system of international security, which was spoken of at the 27th CPSU Congress.

How do we envisage this in concrete terms? First of all questions inevitably arise of a regional settlement. I will speak on Afghanistan separately. I will not deal with Southeast Asia and Cambodia. The Khmer people have experienced terrible sacrifices. This country, its towns and villages, were more than once subjected to U.S. bombing. Through its suffering it won its right to choose friends and allies, a nd it is unacceptable to draw out its tragic past and decide the future fate of this state in distant capitals, or even in the United Nations.

Much here, as in other problems of Southeast Asia, depends on the normalization of Chinese-Vietnamese relations. This is the sovereign affair of the governments and leaderships of the two countries. We can only express our interest in seeing the border between these socialist states again becoming a border of peace and good-neighborliness, and a comradely dialogue renewed, with unnecessary suspicions and distrust removed. [applause] The moment for this now seems propitious, and the whole of Asia needs it. In our opinion there are no insurmountable obstacles to the establishment of mutually acceptable relations between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN. Given goodwill and conditions of noninterference from outside, they could at the same time settle their problems for the good of general Asian security.

There is the possibility of not only getting rid of the dangerous tension on the Korean peninsula, but of beginning a movement along the path of solving the national problem of the entire Korean people. If one starts from truly Korean interests, there are no rational grounds for rejecting the serious dialogue being proposed by the DPRK.

Second, we are in favor of putting a barrier on the path of the proliferation and build-up of nuclear arms in Asia and in the Pacific. It is well known that the USSR has bound itself not to increase its medium-range nuclear missiles in the Asian part of the country. The USSR supports the declaration of the southern part of the Indian Ocean as a nuclear-free zone, and calls on all the nuclear powers, either unilaterally or multi-laterally, to guarantee its status.

The implementation of the DPRK proposal on the creation of a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula would be a serious contribution. The idea of creating such a zone in Southeast Asia has attracted the attention it deserves.

Third, we propose starting talks on reducing the activity of naval fleets -- primarily ships equipped with nuclear arms -- in the Pacific Ocean. A limitation on competition in the sphere of antisubmarine weapons would help to strengthen stability, in particular an accord from antisubmarine activity in certain zones of the Pacific Ocean, in particular could be a significant confidence-building measure.

In general I would like to say that if the United States were to renounce a military presence, say in the Philippines, we should not be found wanting of any response. We are, as previously, also decisively in favor of renewing talks on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

Fourth, the Soviet Union ascribes great significance to the radical reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Asia up to the limit of reasonable sufficiency. We are aware that it is necessary to resolve this issue in parts, gradually, starting with one particular region, say, the Far East. In this context the USSR is prepared to discuss with the PRC specific steps aimed at a balanced reduction in the level of land forces.

Fifth, the Soviet Union considers that the time has long since been ripe to put onto a practical footing the discussion of confidence-building measures and the nonuse of violence in the region. It is possible to start with simpler measures, for example security measures concerning maritime communications in the Pacific Ocean and averting international terrorism. It would be possible to hold a conference for the discussion and working out of such steps in one of the Soviet coastal cities. By the way, in time it would also be possible to resolve the question of opening up Vladivostok for visits by foreigners. [applause] If it really proves possible to change the situation in the Indian Ocean for the better, Vladivostok could become a major international center, a seat of trade and culture, a city of festivals, sports meetings, congresses and scientific symposiums. We should like to see it as our open window to the East. And then may it be -- to use the phrase of our great Pushkin -- that all flags will come to us as guests. [applause]

In conclusion, concerning Afghanistan. It was stated from the rostrum of the 27th congress that we are prepared to send home the Soviet troops who are in this country at the request of its government. As you know, the party now firmly keeps to the principle: behind the words, action.

Having thoroughly evaluated the situation which has arisen and, conducting consultations with the DRA Government, the Soviet leadership has made a decision which I will officially announce today. By the end of 1986, six regiments -- one tank regiment, two motorized rifle regiments, and three antiaircraft regiments -- along with their established equipment and weapons will be returned from Afghanistan to the motherland. [applause] These units will return to the regions of their permanent deployment in the Soviet Union, and in such a way that all those for whom this may be of interest may be easily convinced of this. Undertaking such a serious step -- concerning which we have beforehand informed states which have an interest, including Pakistan -- the Soviet Union is striving to hasten a political settlement and to provide yet another stimulus toward it. It also uses as a starting point the fact that those who are organizing and implementing armed intervention against the DRA will understand in the correct way this unilateral step we have taken and evaluate it in the proper manner. The response to it must be the curtailment of outside interference in the affairs of Democratic Afghanistan. [applause]

Some progress was recently achieved at Afghan-Pakistani talks being conducted through representatives of the UN secretary general. As soon as a political settlement is finally worked out, the return of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan can be speeded up accordingly. The timing and stages of their return have been agreed with the Afghan leadership. However, all those who encourage and finance the undeclared war against Afghanistan, and from whose territory it is waged, should know that if intervention against Democratic Afghanistan continues, the Soviet Union will not leave its neighbor in the lurch. [applause] Our internationalist solidarity with the Afghan people as well as the security interests of the Soviet Union rule this out absolutely.

We support the line of the current Afghan leadership toward national reconciliation, expanding the social base of the April national democratic revolution, right up to the point of creating a government involving participation by political forces who have been outside the country but which are ready sincerely to participate in the nationwide process of constructing a new Afghanistan.

Comrades, the current generation has inherited many difficult and agonizing problems, and in order to move forward toward solving them we must get rid of the burden of the past and seek new approaches, guided by responsibility for the present and the future. The Soviet state calls upon all Asian-Pacific countries to cooperate for the sake of peace and security. [applause] Anyone who aspires to these goals, who hopes for a better future for his people, will find in us interlocutors of good intent and honest partners. [applause]

A difficult, dramatic time is being experienced by mankind, but it has a reserve of toughness which enables it not simply to survive, but to learn to live in a new civilized world: in other words, to live, knowing no threat of war, to live in conditions of freedom, when the highest criterion of all will be the good of man and maximum opening of the potential of the human personality. But that requires persistent struggle against an enemy common to all: the threat of universal destruction.

Today, as never before, it is important to mobilize the potential of common sense, partnership and reason existing in the world in order to halt the slide toward disaster. Our resolution to do everything incumbent on us to this end is immutable: All can be sure of this, the peoples of all countries and states. [applause]

Such, in brief, is the state of our affairs to date; such, in general outline, is the international situation in whose development the role of the Asian-Pacific part of the world will continue to grow. From all this we must draw practical conclusions in order to act with still more energy in restructuring our life for the better. In history there are no direct analogies, but there do occur similar situations, and that is why, for us, the fruitful experience of the past is so valuable and instructive. In his article on the fourth anniversary of the October Revolution, Vladimir Ilich Lenin wrote: We have now begun the necessary restructuring of our economic policy. We already have in this field some -- small and partial, it is true -- but nevertheless we do have some undoubted successes. We are already finishing the preparatory class in this field of a new science. Firmly and persistently learning, checking our every step against practical experience, not fearing to repeatedly rework what we have started, to correct our mistakes, carefully examining their significance, we will go on to the next classes and we will complete the whole course.

That, comrades, is Lenin's advice, Lenin's analysis, with its inherent profundity, sobriety and self-criticism. This is the advice as to how we should act in the present situation, how to carry out the restructuring, in order successfully to complete its entire course and to bring the country out onto qualitatively new frontiers. [applause]

It is our duty to use Lenin's wise advice in full measure. I wish you great successes and achievements in the implementation of our common plans, happiness, health, all the best in life. Taking this opportunity, I wish to thank again all those in the Far East for their expression of trust and support, advice and wishes, for the warmness of their hearts. Thank you, comrades. [prolonged applause]

REPORTS ON GORBACHEV 27-28 JULY ACTIVITIES

Navy Day Festivities

LD271110 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0400 GMT 27 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today is USSR Navy Day. Festivities devoted to this day have been held in Vladivostok.

Warships and submarines of the Red Banner Pacific Ocean Fleet are in Golden Horn Bay. The fleet's units and formations are equipped with the latest combat equipment and are ready at any moment to reliably defend the homeland from an aggressor. [video shows a six-car motorcade arriving in front of the reviewing stand; three unidentified naval officers are presented to Gorbachev who emerges from his car; Gorbachev then waves to assembled crowd and receives their applause; Gorbachev is shown hugging a young girl who has presented him with flowers; behind Gorbachev his wife Raisa is now visible and she is shaking hands with various people]

The participants and guests at the festivities gave a warm welcome to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The launch carrying Admiral Sidorov, commander of the Red Banner Pacific Ocean Fleet, travels around the formation of warships and submarines. [video shows in the reviewing stand Gorbachev is following proceeding through binoculars; seating line-up from left to right shows three unidentified military officers, Gorbachev, Raisa his wife, and an unidentified man and woman]

The inspection of the formation ends and Adm Sidorov goes aboard the atomic missile cruiser Frunze. He greets the Far Easterners and the guests who have arrived for the festivities, and the Soviet Union's national anthem is played.

The commander's launch heads for the shore. Sidorov receives the report on the fleet's readiness for the start of the naval parade.

The water sports festival commences. In accordance with a longstanding maritime tradition, Neptune has arrived for the festival. He hands over a symbolic key to the possession of the seas and the oceans to a Pacific fleet officer.

Sailors of the Red Banner Pacific Ocean Fleet march past smartly. Music is performed by a band.

The festivities continued with a review of various ships.

Visits Fleet Memorial Complex

LD270908 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] We have just received yet another report from Vladivostok. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited the memorial complex Fighting Glory of the Pacific Ocean Fleet [Boyevaya slava Tikhookeanskogo flota] today and laid flowers at the eternal flame. He familiarized himself with exhibits of the legendary S-56 submarine. In March 1943, after a lengthy passage across the seas and oceans, this submarine actively joined in military actions in the Northern Fleet. It has to its credit 10 destroyed and 4 damaged fascist transport and fighting vessels. Pacific Ocean sailors are now worthily continuing the glorious traditions of their fathers.

Conversation at Okean Sales Center

OW271401 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0830 GMT 27 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited the Okean sales center in Vladivostok today. [video shows Gorbachev arriving at store along with Raisa Gorbacheva and entourage]

[Gorbachev] Is your center enjoying popularity?

[video cuts to shot of crowd then to counters filled with canned food]

[Announcer] Mikhail Sergeyevich talked to the center's director and employees.

[Gorbachev] They say that you have wonderful [words indistinct] work. Is that so?

[Employee] Sometimes it happens.

[Gorbachev] And the customers?

[Employee] The customers [words indistinct] it depends on the kind of customer you come across. [words indistinct]

[Gorbachev] And your own mood [words indistinct]. You have nowhere to go. You are a widow. Such is your fate. Leave all your worries at home and keep calm at work.

[Employee] Yes, calm at work.

[Announcer] Mikhail Sergeyevich familiarized himself with the methods of work, packaging, and the quality of goods and equipment at the center. It was noted that the center's counters carry about 140 types of fish, cooked foods, and canned products every day.

Addresses Depot Ship Workers

LD271805 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich has paid a visit to the Dainyy Vostok depot ship. Here is a report by our special correspondents.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Written on the side of the vessel which is now lying in Zolotoy Rog Bay is: Welcome to the Dainyy Vostok depot ship. This depot ship, the Dainyy Vostok, is one of the biggest in the world. It can spend up to 1 and 1/2 years sailing independently without calling at its base ports. And here, on this enormous vessel, they process the fish taken from seiners and trawlers. They produce canned goods, fish meal, and frozen fish, and as the guests are now being shown, ther is everything here for comfortable work and life. There are comfortable cabins here, a club, a gymnasium. It is even possible to play volleyball here -- it is true, the ball is attached with a string so that it does not fly overboard. Of course in this report it is impossible not to mention that the Far East provides 40 percent of all the fish production of the country.

[Second unidentified correspondent] I want to add that the fish that are caught are delivered here, then to shore. From on board the depot ship, the fishing port and railway lines can be seen clearly and refrigerated wagons are waiting there. From here the fish products are distributed literally to all corners of our enormous country.

[First correspondent] Here on the depot ship, its workers are now welcoming Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

[Gorbachev] Nice cabins; comfortable ones. But in general, you know, a sailor's life and work are difficult. And probably if there is not a love for the sea, then it will not work out. And do you know what I particularly like? It is that for which we are presently fighting in our economy. There are many works where walls, communications [incomplete sentence as heard] collectives have formed and so forth but the equipment has grown obsolete. And in the past we frequently used to perform tasks by way of building, building newer and newer enterprises. But you know this task is not so simple: Once again you have new walls, once again new communications, and once again collectives. And the collectives have to form, settle in [word indistinct] and the microclimate has to form.

It was all not so simple. New financial resources were used badly. Yes, construction took a long time. Then you have modernization. Just look. Modernization cost 17 million. You get profits. That is, it turns out that the expenditure has been recouped. And they say, for a minimum of 10 or 12 years. That is what reconstruction is all about. Think. Think. Do not give yourself or others a break. In general, good work has been done. And, in general I liked what I saw. You work out the rest yourselves. You are a labor collective and you are working on the basis of Soviet laws. Each person has his rights and duties. And, of course, a sense of comradeship is necessary, shoulder to shoulder with each other.

Especially as in work at sea, so with the work of fishermen, it is a difficult job, but it is necessary and important. You are doing great work for the country. Thank you all for everything. [end recording]

Visits Tourist Resort

LD272241 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video recording of visit by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Lazurnyy Bereg tourist resort on 27 July; recorded with live announcer voice-overs]

[Text] [Announcer] This afternoon Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev went to the "Korean" All-Union Pioneer Camp. On his way to the camp Mikhail Sergeyevich stopped at the Lazurnyy Bereg tourist resort, a mass recreation area. [Video shows Gorbachev standing in the open air with a crowd of on-lookers gathered around him. He is seen speaking to them without notes. Standing at his side is Gagaron, first secretary of the Maritime Kraykom.]

[Gorbachev] Is the (?weather all right) today? [crowd laughs] and do you know what we have noticed? That fewer and fewer (?tourists) are now going to Europe from the East. I'm going to put forward the following idea: more should be built here for tourism and for leisure, even for international tourism, I think. But first of all for our own folk, I think. [laughter from crowd] The natural scenery is lovely here, the scenery is lovely. I think that if this scenery were made even better by architects and builders, then one could build some excellent facilities here -- housing, amenities, sanatoriums, tourist facilities.

[Unidentified voice in crowd] Mikhail Sergeyevich, if people are going to live here, the conditions must be created there must be more building.

[Gorbachev] You know, I'm completely in agreement with you.

[Unidentified voice] It depends on us. Yes, we are going to build.

[Gorbachev] That's right.

[Unidentified voice] Have you been to our festival?

[Gorbachev] [Words indistinct] [crowd laughs] But what a really enormous [word indistinct].

[Unidentified voice] Have you been for a bath?

[Gorbachev] They wouldn't let me. [laughter from crowd] I sense that there is a lack of housing. And as far as other amenities are concerned, like hospitals, things could be better. There are not enough facilities in the service sphere. As for good supplies I will say this: you nevertheless have a great deal of fish to add to your basic reserves here, there is a lot of good fish here.

[Unidentifed voice] We have enough fish.

[Gorbachev] I am going to make a speech tomorrow and I shall have two or three topics. First of all, I will present an order to Vladivostok. The second topic will be that of how we are going to develop this region, not just the Maritime Kraykom or Vladivosotk, but the whole of the Far East. The next topic will be -- there'll be a lot to say about our the problems of peace here and in the Pacific and about our mutual relations both with the Japanese and the Americans, with China, and with other countries big and small. We have to start working seriously on this too so that it does not -- as has happened in other regions -- create various military groupings. rnd the Americans are already cherishing such ideas. We are categorically against such an approach. Relations need to be built in a such a way that things are quiet and pacified on the Pacific Ocean. [voices in the crowd shout "yes"] And there is a possibility here for broad cooperation between all countries for pursuing exchanges and participating in the development of the enormous resources which are situated around this Pacific Ocean [words indistinct]. An enormous number of states and peoples are living here. For this reason one needs to proceed with a peace policy here too. [voices in crowd say "yes" and murmur approval]

I'll put it quite bluntly, no policy will produce any results whatsoever if that policy is not supported by the people. but we are doing some large scale things. I would like you to understand one thing. Everything that we have planned is in the interests of the people, everything, literally. And I would say that the orientation of any line in our policy is such that even where we are doing something tough, this is again in the interests of the masses of the people. For example, it is tough toward spongers, thieves, bribe-takers, bureaucrats, and bad workmen.

[Unidentified voice] Tough measures are necessary

[Gorbachev] [words indistinct] But we must bring society forward, we have to get rid of these diseases, you understand.

And bear in mind that restructuring is not only for the authorities and those at the top. If a worker does not reorganize at the machine-tool factory, at the construction site, in the field, at the stock-farm, and so on, then the objective will not be achieved. It's policy is not backed up with anything, it will become mere slogans. If our working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia do not themselves understand in their hearts that it is necessary to live differently, that, in fact, is the main idea of restructuring. If you support us I think it will (?succeed) [voices in crowd say "yes" and murmur agreement] I think that this policy which has already been approved, which has already been set down in the form of plans, I think it will bring benefit, and do so already to you and me together, not to someone in the distant future, for the children. Things are not bad for them now, but they are going to be even better. And you and I, we want these plans to be implemented by us and even added to. Let's prove it. We've already proved it on more than one occasion and let's prove it to the present generation that they are capable of standing firm by their word and do the job. That, in fact, is what it amounts to. If we do, if we take this 5-year plan in our stride, this will have enormous consequences for our people, for the world of socialism, and for the fate of the whole world. That is the specific work for every specific sector. Our people have always been strong in the fact that they have always thought about their country. This distinguishes our peole, the fact that they think about the country, about its destiny.

[Announcer] The All-Union Pioneer Camp of the Okean Komsomol Central Committee is situated several dozen kilometers from Vladivostok.

Today the Pioneers gave a joyful welcome to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. This major children's health resort in the Far East will receive up to 1,000 of the country's Pioneers and schoolchildren at a time. An improvised concert took place in honor of the visitors.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev made a commemorative entry in the distinguished visitors' book. To mark the meeting, the children presented souvenirs and commemorative badges they had made to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. [video shows Gorbachev walking to the front of the auditorium and sitting down at a table to make his entry in the book]

[Gorbachev] Instead of making a speech to you I will read out what I have written. Dear children: The meeting with you, representatives of our country's Pioneers, will remain forever in my memory. Grow up to be strong and brave, love our land, love your people. Be a friend to all the children in the world and preserve peace. I wish a bright road to you all. [Video shows Gorbachev reading from the visitors' book; children in the auditorium stand up and applaud]

[Announcer] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev laid flowers at the eternal flame of the memorial complex for the fighting glory of the Pacific Ocean fleet. The submarine S-56 has returned from the sea forever and taken up its place on shore. In March 1943, after a lengthy crossing through seas and oceans, it actively joined in the northern fleet's fighting activities. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev looked at the exhibits and left an entry in the distinguished visitors' book. [Video shows Gorbachev laying flowers at the memorial, accompanied by Gagarov. Clip of submarine berthed on land. Clip of display of photographs inside the submarine. Gorbachev and wife, accompanied by unidentified naval officers, enter the submarine. Video shows the entry in the visitors book. Clip shows the scene outside the entrance to the submarine where Gorbachev exchanges remarks with a crowd watching the proceedings from a bank behind a wall]

[Unidentified voice] Did you like our Vladivostok?

[Gorbachev] I did.

[Unidentified voice] It's nice, isn't it?

[Gorbachev] It's beautiful. It's a beautiful town, a beautiful region with the ocean.

[Unidentified voice] Yes.

[Gorbachev] Such a fighting history. I think that (?those who remain) can be proud of such a region. Well, we too are proud [words indistinct]. Although it was said a long time ago, the words, do you remember, of Vladimir Ilich were very powerful, that Vladivostok is a distant town, but is our town. Now it is nearer. This distance is being reduced. At one time a friend of mine used to take 2 1/2 weeks to get home or go on vacation. But now we (?do it) in 8 1/2 hours. It's getting shorter.

[Unidentified voice in crowd] Come and visit us more often.

[Unidentified voice] Then we'll be closer. [laughter]

[Gorbachev] We're not getting everything right yet -- what do you think? -- since the Congress?

[Unidentified voice] Mikhail Sergeyevich...

[Gorbachev] Yes.

[Unidentified voice] You were right to say that managers should receive their pay according to the work done. You were very right to say that.

[Gorbachev] I was right.

[Unidentified voice] It's only when that happens that we'll build communism, only when that happens.

[Gorbachev] In general, I'm a convinced supporter, but it's not my priority in this sense. Under socialism the matter should be put this way: One law for everybody; discipline the same for everybody.

[Unidentified voice] Absolutely right.

[Gorbachev] Order the same for everyone. Everyone must work. If it's difficult, then it must be difficult for everyone. If things improve, they must get easier for everyone. Our people will then endure everything with understanding. I think that our people have potential; after all they are the best-educated in the world. It is a people that can endure a great deal; it is capable, when necessary, you know, of getting a grip and holding on in any situation and coping with it.

Well, look, we've been on this submarine. That's the kind of deed the sailors did when they had to defend the homeland. In the last battle, in which they all declared themselves to be Communists -- already there was no oxygen -- the bombs had been falling for 26 hours on that submarine. They held out. There was already not enough air, but they stood up to it. That is the fact through which this all is realized; our man is tested. He is capable of doing much. That is why we have now designated our path. We think that already at the end of this 5-Year Plan results will start coming in if we do as we have agreed with you. But in the subsequent 5-Year Plan period, things will go more quickly and will grow. You see, what we need now is the most difficult thing, to set this powerful fly-wheel turning. Let's get it spinning.

[Unidentified voice] Mikhail Sergeyevich, another request. Please back up, with guideline documents, what you are saying about the independence of leaders of agriculture; please back this up without fail.

[Gorbachev] As far as agriculture is concerned, the following information has now begun to come in. There are enough rights. We don't know what to do with them. It turns our that they have forgotten how to work with all these rights. They have forgotten how to accept responsibility. It is easier and it gives people a quarter life if they just carry out orders.

And a person is told: This is what your task is; do it. And he doesn't know what to do.

Previously he'd be told: Do this, plow, sow, harvest; do it like this. But now one has to use one's imagination. What's the best way; what should be done to obtain greater results. We are going toward the independence of enterprises, collective and state farms and building sites. This is the most important thing, the independence of the labor collective. But independence means both rights and great responsibility -- independence, but with responsibility to society. But why are things put like this, that there are both rights and responsibility? If you yourself took nothing from society, then it would be another matter. But you construction workers demand energy; or agriculture, you ask for fuel, you ask for machinery. Does society provide this? It does. Then you give something to society too. But on what sort of principles? So that both producers and suppliers are interested in doing so. And in general (?everything do do with the state) finally comes back to us, to us. It doesn't go off anywhere else. The only thing that -- and this is ours, too -- is defense. We are compelled to give a great deal for defense. But here, I think, we will give what is required, neither more nor less. That's it, in fact. Let's walk with a wide step and build up speed. [video shows Gorbachev speaking with a crowd of people assembled at the entrance to the commemorative submarines he has visited; as Gorbachev concludes his remarks the crowd applauds]

[Announcer] Also today, in Vladivostok, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited the direct-sales trading center "Okean". [video shows shots of housing blocks filmed from car; Gorbachev, Raisa, officials and a merchant fleet officer enter the shop]

[Gorbachev to crowd as he enters shop] Does this shop enjoy your respect?

[Announcer] Mikhail Sergeyevich conversed with the director of the shop and with the sales assistants. [video shows refrigerator shelves packed with assorted goods; Gorbachev and Raisa are shown around; he then holds a brief conversation with one of the sales assistants -- audio unmonitorable] Mikhail Sergeyevich familiarized himself with methods of work, with the packing and quality of the goods, and with the trading facilities. It was noted that in the shop there are on the counters each day about 140 types of fish, culinary goods and canned foods. [video shows Gorbachev and Raisa being shown around richly stacked shelves; concluding shots show party leaving the shop for the limousines]

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev today visited the factory ship "Dalnyy Vostok". For a quarter of a century she was part of the country's whaling flotilla, and then she was refitted as a fish processing factory. The modernization extended her service life by more than 10 years and made it possible to cover the funds expended. In the very first year the factory ship supplied output to a value of R55 million. Mikhail Sergeyevich was told of the prospects of developing the Far Eastern fishing industry. [video shows shot of harbor from the factory ship; Gorbachev with Raisa walking along accompanied by an official in lounge suit who seems to be explaining something; he shakes hands with the ship's captain and another officer, and the group board the ship; Gorbachev, dressed in white cap and white jacket, shown around by staff in similar dress; he is shown apparently putting questions to a canning worker; Gorbachev seen coming out on deck and looking out over harbor where both warships and merchant vessels are anchored, including an Ivan Rogov class landing ship]

Radio Reports Resort Visit

LD271057 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Jul 86

[All speakers designated "man" and "woman" are unidentified]

[Text] On his way to the Okean Pioneer camp, Comrade Gorbachev met vacationers at the Lazurnyy Bereg holiday zone.

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] Well, I think more should be built here for tourism and for leisure. I think even for international tourism, but first of all for our own folk, I think. The scenery is lovely here.

[Woman] (?Tremendous) scenery!

[Gorbachev] So you are all vacationers, then?

[Chorus] Yes!

[Woman] We came for a 2 day break.

[Gorbachev] How is life here in the Far East?

[Voice] Life is good.

[Woman] We're from Novorossiysk.

[Gorbachev] Where?

[Woman] Novorossiysk. [laughter]

[Gorbachev] A fellow countrywoman almost!

[Woman] I'm a native of the Far East.

[Gorbachev] This is the first time I've been to the Far East. There are beautiful spots, very beautiful. [indistinct interruption] I think that beautiful ensembles of housing and cultural facilities and sanatoria and tourist facilities could be built here, if this scenery were put into the hands of even better architects and builders. The natural scenery favors that.

[Man] Mikhail Sergeyevich, people will live there, but facilities must be provided, there must be more built.

[Gorbachev] You know, I am wholly in agreement with you. The main thing is that a gap has opened up here: the production sphere was pushed ahead more rapidly than the social sphere. That's what happened. But people, if a push were given in the social sphere, [indistinct interruption] people will live here, they'll come with pleasure, because there are few regions like this, I can tell you.

[Man] It all depends on us.

[Gorbachev] Tell me, I sense that there is something of a lack of housing. Yesterday comrades from the kraykom -- and we heard this particularly in our many chats round the town, that things are rather tight where housing is concerned, and that things could be better where hospitals are concerned, that there are not enough facilities in the service sphere. As for food supplied, I shall say this: You nevertheless have a good deal of fish to add to your basic reserves here, that is a lot of good fish here.

[Man] There's enough fish.

[Woman] It would be a sin to complain.

[Gorbachev] I shall be making a speech tomorrow, and I shall deal with three topics. First of all, I shall present Vladivostok with an order. [applause] The second subject is how we are going to develop this region, not only the Maritime kray and Vladivostok but the entire Far East. The time has come. Before that we used to do this and that here and there in various directions. We used to do something in Primorsk, something in Khabarovsk, in Sakhalin, in the shelf of Sakhalin, in Kamchatka, in Yakutsk. Now we have to bring all this together and think it over, because the time has come to develop everything here in a substantial way. But to do it in a substantial way one has you know, to count everything here, what possibilities there are; and now science has done its job here and gives us a lot of interesting information. On the other hand, one has to see what one should start from. Perhaps, in the first place, one should create comfortable conditions for man. This is the main thing. If people start to settle down here, then labor resources will be created and then there will be a possibility to develop. So that the Far East is not only a source of raw material, but that this material can be processed on the spot.

[Man] Mikhail Sergeyevich, will you go to BAM?

[Gorbachev] I have flown over it, so I consider I have been there. [laughter]

[Woman] Do you like people here?

[Gorbachev] You know, they are the same, they are our people, all of them. [laughter] They look well, our people are always in a good mood, they tell what they think, and I like it -- I meet and converse -- and such people are not very inclined to complain. There is a certain part that lately has shown a liking for living at other people's expense, to get more comforts and benefits and not to work too hard. But the main bulk of the people is disposed to work well, so that everything is honest, and, at the same time, that there is care about the working man.

[Woman] We live well.

[Gorbachev] I shall say that the next topic will be a big discussion of the problems of peace here, in Central Asia and the Pacific, and about our mutual relations both with the Japanese and Americans, and with China and with other countries, big and small. One has to start working seriously on this too so that it does not go along the way -- as it has happened in other regions -- along the way of creating various military groupings. And the Americans are already cherishing such ideas. We are categorically against such an approach.

Relations need to be developed in such a way that things should be quiet and peaceful on the Pacific Ocean.

[Several women in crowd] Yes.

[Gorbachev] And here is a broad possibility for broad cooperation among all countries, for pursuing exchanges for and participating in the development of the immense resources which are situated around this Pacific Ocean on all continents. An immense number of states, peoples, are living here. For this reason we also need to proceed here with a policy of peace.

I will ask you one question which is being asked everywhere and always. Have you got any doubts regarding our home and foreign policy?

[Crowd] No.

[Man] There cannot be.

[Man] We very much approve. We have great hopes.

[Man] An even tougher line is needed.

[Woman] Yes, yes.

[Woman] Some policies should have been brought in 10 years ago, on drunkenness, for example.

[Gorbachev] It needs to be continued. Yesterday, in Vladivostok, someone asked me -- he was standing in a line [laughter] everyone is laughing [words indistinct].

[Women] Thank you for this.

[Gorbachev] But he continues: Is it not possible to do away with lines here? You know, the main bulk of the people very much supported this. And this, comrades, has already gone so far in our country. We have gone in for this, and spoken about it openly. Misfortune in production, misfortune on the tram, misfortune on the street, in the family drama, and not just misfortune. [as heard] During this half year [sales fell] by 35 percent. We did not even expect this, we thought we would remain on the same level as last year in sales. They have fallen by another 35 percent.

In this movement, in such a situation, I see that our people, both men and women, everyone gives support to this. I would like you to understand one thing. Everything we have mapped out is in the interests of the people, literally everything. And literally, I would say, take any line -- its orientation is such that even where we are doing something tough, this is again in the interests of the bulk of the people. Well, for instance, tough for spongers, thieves, bribe-takers, bureaucrats, you understand, bureaucrats, bad workmen.

[Woman] Tougher measures are necessary.

[Gorbachev] Bear in mind, restructuring is not only for the authorities and for the upper echelons. If a worker does not reorganize at the machinetool, on the building site, in the field, near the stock farm, on the stock farm, etc., well, the objective will not be achieved. If the policy is not backed up by anything it will turn into slogans. If our working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia themselves will not understand in their hearts that it is necessary to live differently -- that, strictly speaking is the main idea of the reorganization.

I will say that our measures should bring us greater results already in this 5-year plan.

And if we fulfill this 5-year plan as we intend, then we will take the 13th 5-year plan in stride. The most difficult time is with us right now. Well, many of us still do not know what must be done in order to make things better. We still are mastering things. Plans have to be fulfilled and during this peirod reconstruction must be implemented, and assets replenished, so to speak. One has to think and approach matters differently. This is the most difficult time, but let us not be daunted. If you support us. [persons in crowd say yes and murmur approval]

I believe that this policy which already has been approved, which already has been set down in the form of plans, will bring benefits now, to you and me together and not to someone else in the distant future, for the children. Things are not bad for them now, and they are going to be even better. It is necessary that the people know what is going on in the country. One must not [words indistinct], one must not. One must know the good as well as the bad. Socialism is the system of the people, the peoples' system. That means that the people feel like the master in the country. This is the main thing. The one thing I do not want you to think is that maybe Gorbachev has turned up, or even those with him, his comrades-in-arms. Maybe they will take these keys and will open everything. No, there is nothing of the sort. We are with you. We and you hold the keys in our hands. A correct policy is needed and the vigor of the people, conscientious work, and lots of difficult work, I will say directly. Let us prove it; we aleady have proved it on more than one occasion and let us prove to the present generation that they are capable of standing firmly by their word and performing the job. That, in fact, is what it amounts to. If we do, if we take this 5-year plan in our stride, then this will have enormous consequences for our people, for the world of socialism, and for the fate of the entire world.

That is the specific work for every specific sector. It only seems like that, [as heard] as if to outwit a team leader, foreman, in order to add some kopecks, half a ruble or ruble today. It is cunning maybe, ut it is all nonsense. Our people always have been strong because they always have thought about the country. This distinguishes our person -- the fact that he thinks about the country, about its destiny. Well, in fact the policy which we have proposed is calculated for this, for our people. And we believe that the people have understood. [end recording]

[Announcer] In Vladivostok, Comrade Gorbachev visited the direct-sales trade center Okean. Every day there are about 140 types of fish, culinary items, sea food, and canned goods in the refrigerators and on the counters. Every day Vladivostok inhabitants and visitors to the city buy produce worth R20,000.

Talks With Vladivostok Citizens

LD271502 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Our special correspondents report from Vladivostok:

[Begin recording] [unidentified correspondent] This all-union Pioneers camp is situated at the very shore of Ussuri Bay; it is a Far Eastern Artek. [children heard singing] The ocean is on the right, a green slope of Sikhote-Alin is on the left, the Ussuri taiga comes up straight to the camp; a smart main building in the form of a brigantine and a nearly finished building in the form of a sail is nearby. Two additional new buildings are under construction -- so whereas now 600 children are spending their holidays here in one season, the camp will be capable of receiving, in the nearest future, up to 2,000 boys and girls.

But now, I think, the whole camp, all the children have poured out on the balcony: Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has come to visit the Pioneer camp. [loud cheers] This way, loudly and happily, the children are meeting the leader of our party.

[Gorbachev] How is life, children?

[Children] [words indistinct]

[Correspondent] Children from various towns and villages are spending their holidays in the Pioneer camp; children's groups, which are already famous, are visiting here, such as the boy's choir from the Moscow Sveshnikov School; the examplary brass band from the town of Dobrush in Belorussia; the vocal and instrumental group (Antores) from the town of Perm. Concluding the meeting, Mikhail Sergeyevich made his entry in the book for distinguished guests and read it to the children.

[Gorbachev] Grow strong and brave, love our land, love your people, be friends with all the children in the world and preserve peace. I wish a bright road for you all. [applause]

[Correspondent] Then a trip to a direct-sales shop Okean followed. Mikhail Sergeyevich was asking both customers and shop-assistants about the range of products, about what is not in demand, and the output of which products should be increased, and again a trip around the town of Vladivostok.

[Second unidentified correspondent] Korabelnaya Guay -- Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and persons accompanying him arrived here today, at the eternal flame lit in memory of the Pacific soldiers who fell on the fronts and battlefields of the Patriotic War, to lay flowers at the foot of the memorial. The formation of naval seamen and the Vladivostok Varyog Pioneer Flotilla, who make up the guard of honor, has frozen still. This place is known for the fact that here, on a pedestal of glory, there rests the hero submarine S-56, whose crew performed more than one heroic feat during the severe war years [as heard]. Thousands of the city's inhabitants have filled the quay, the avenue and the squares. [applause in the background] The people of Vladivostok are welcoming the guest of honor, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

And here comes the solemn moment -- Mikhail Sergeyevich lays fresh flowers at the foot of the monument. Mikhail Sergeyevich examines the memorial. In the center of the memorial there is an inscription -- the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding the Pacific Fleet the Order of the Red Banner.

[Gorbachev] Our Far Eastern land, especially here in Vladivostok, is a heroic land. This is my first time here, in these parts. I have strong impressions equally from what I see, from the nature and from the conversations and meeting. It's a fine city, fine land, the ocean, you know, the militant history.

[Second correspondent] Mikhail Sergeyevich is invited to come aboard the S-56 submarine -- the memorial to the Far Eastern soldiers. Mikhail Sergeyevich makes an entry in the museum's honored visitors book. Mikhail Sergeyevich has been presented with a gift from Vladivostok soldiers and (?people) -- a model of the S-56 submarine. [applause]

[Unidentified woman] Did you like our Vladivostok?

[Gorbachev] I did.

[Unidentified woman] It's nice, isn't it?

[Gorbachev] It's beautiful. Thank you. [woman's laughter] It's a beautiful town. Do you remember the powerful words of Vladimir Ilyich, that Vladivostok is a distant town, but it is our town. Now it is nearer, the distance is being reduced.

[Second unidentified woman] Come and see us more often.

[Gorbachev] What do you want to say to me?

[Unidentified man] It's a good start.

[Second unidentified man] Good health!

[Gorbachev] What aren't we getting right yet? What do you think? -- after the Congress?

[Third unidentified man] Mikhail Sergeyevich!

[Gorbachev] Yes.

[Third unidentified man] You were right to say that managers ought to receive pay according to the job done. You were very right to say that.

[Gorbachev] That's right. I am in general a convinced supporter. But that is not my priority. The matter should be put thus with socialism. One law for each and everybody; discipline the same for everyone.

[Third unidentified man] Absolutely right.

[Gorbachev] Order the same for everyone. Everybody must work. If it's difficult -- it must be difficult for everyone. If things improve, they must be easier for everyone. Then our people will endure everything with understanding. But when a group, or one person -- it happens both among the ordinary workers and among the managers -- uses his position in order to, you know, stand out a bit, and moreover, by dishonest means, that will not do. I think that our people have potential, and after all, they are the best-educated in the world; it is a people that can withstand a lot, it is capable, when necessary, you know, of getting a grip on itself, and enduring, and coping in any situation. There are difficulties, they occur (?in the family) sometimes it can be even very difficult -- it can be like that sometimes. But nevertheless, if we are to say what the main thing is our poeple have a snese of comradeship, a feeling for their country, a feeling of responsibility; these are strongly developed. This is the case from generation to generation.

Well, look, we were on that submarine. Sailors carried out that deed when it was necessary to defend the Motherland. And in the last battle, in which they all declared themselves to be communists -- you see, there was no oxygen -- and the bombs were falling for 26 hours on that submarine. They endured it; there was not enough air already; but they stood up to it. That is a fact through which what I'm talking about is realized -- our man is tested. He is capable of doing much. That is why we now have chosen our path; we have also determined what needs to be done on that path.

But everyone must be involved, because now some people think that, probably, well, the leadership has been replaced, perhaps some nice person has come along, look now, comrades, he will slip a bit more to the people; we will all slip a bit more only when society is striding along. That is the basis of everything.

It is necessary to begin from every work station wherever it might be. It is necessary that the people should feel themselves fully master of their country. This is, strictly speaking, a simple and realistic thing for socialism.

And young people -- and why am I talking a lot about young people? After all, everything we have started will especially come back to young people. We think that already at the end of this 5-year period results will start coming into evidence if we do as we have agreed with you. But in the subsequent 5-year period things will go more quickly and will grow. You see, what we need now is the most difficult thing -- to set spinning this powerful flywheel.

[Fourth unidentified man] Mikhail Sergeyevich. Another request. Please back up with normative acts what you are saying about the independence of leaders of agriculture.

[Gorbachev] As for agriculture the following information has now begun to come in. There are enough rights, there are enough rights. We don't know what to do with them. It turns out that they have forgotten how to work with all these rights. They have forgotten how to take responsibility onto themselves. It is easier and gives people a quieter life if they just carry out orders. And a person is told: This is what your task is, do it. And he doesn't know what to do. Previously he'd be told: Do this, plow, sow, harvest, do it like this. But now one has to use one's imagination: What's the best way, what should be done to obtain greater results. But we are going along this path -- the independence of enterprises, collectives, and state farms, building sites. This is the most important thing -- the independence of the labor collective. But independence means both rights and great responsibility. If someone thinks this means rights to do anything one wants, then no. There are norms there. Independence but also responsibility towards society. And why are things put like this --that there are both rights and responsibility? If you yourselves took nothing from society then this would be another matter. But you demand energy for construction workers or agriculture, you ask for fuel, you ask for machinery. Does society provide this? It does. Then you give something to society, too. But on what sort of principles? So that both producers and suppliers are interested in doing so. And in general the state's bill finally comes back to us. It doesn't go off somewhere else. Let us step forward boldly and gather speed. [applause]

[Child's voice] Thank you. [end recording]

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev then made an entry in the memorial's Distinguished Visitor's Book which reads:

Dear people of the Pacific!

It was with great satisifaction that I got to know the memorial for the fighting glory of the Pacific Fleet, which immortalizes the combat exploits of Pacific warriors in the struggle for the freedom and independence of our motherland. The memorial is a good basis for active work in propagandizing the fleet's glorious traditions, and for the military-patriotic education of young people and their training for the difficult and respected profession of military seaman.

I wish the men of the Pacific success in perfection their combat skills and fulfilling their military duty in defense of the state interests of the Soviet Union on its Far Eastern shores. May you be worthy of the exploits of those who defended our motherland during the years of severe trial.

Immediately after looking around the museum, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev again chatted with the inhabitants of Vladivostok.

Arrives in Nakhodka

LD280129 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Nakhodka/Maritime Kray -- CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev arrived here this morning. He familiarized himself with the work of Vostochnyy port, one of the biggest on our country's Pacific coast. M.S. Gorbachev chatted with some of the kray's rural workers on his way to the harbor.

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] Tell me, who baked the bread?

[Woman] A local baker.

[Gorbachev] Sovkhoz or home baker?

[Man] Home.

[Gorbachev] How is life on the sovkhoz?

[Unidentified voices from crowd] Good.

[Gorbachev] Good?

[Unidentified voices] Good.

[Gorbachev] There is enough housing; there is work?

[Unidentified voices] There is work.

[Gorbachev] Is there enough housing?

[Unidentified voice] There is not enough.

[Gorbachev] It is good, but there is not enough housing. I will ask the director what milk yields you obtain and what harvests you get, and I will tell you: a little higher than the national average, but you still have some work to do in comparison with front-ranking farms. Do you have a school?

[Unidentified voice] We do.

[Gorbachev] Is it a good school?

[Unidentified voice] Yes.

[Gorbachev] Is it new?

[Unidentified voice] Yes.

[Gorbachev] Was it built long ago?

[Unidentified voice] About 3 years ago.

[Gorbachev] A secondary school?

[Unidentified voice] Secondary.

[Gorbachev] How many people live in the village?

[Unidentified voice] 1,800.

[Gorbachev] Do you not feel cut off from the rest of the country?

[Unidentified voices] No.

[Gorbachev] You have television?

[Unidentified voices] Of course.

[Gorbachev] A link with the rest of the country. There will be more -- more and more new stronger links with the Far East. I will be speaking, talking today. Well, you know that perhaps speaking is important, but the main thing is for us to understand each other and to do what we have agreed to do. That is the main thing. (?We will try to do that). Is the climate good here?

[Unidentified voices] Good. Everything grows; we even have our own gardens.

[Gorbachev] Tell me, how many here belong to the Komsomol?

[Unidentified voice] (?85) people.

[Gorbachev] Good. Well, it has been very nice seeing you. I wish you all good health, to hold your position (?strongly). And we will become closer and closer to the Far East. Thank You.

[Unidentified voices] Thank you, good health.

[Gorbachev] Thank you.

[Unidentified voice] May there be no war.

[Gorbachev] Well, goodbye.

[Unidentified voices] Goodbye. [applause] [end recording]

Meets People of Nakhodka

LD281421 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] [Announcer] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in the town of Nakhodka this morning. On the way there, he stopped over at the Partizanskiy sovkhoz, whose inhabitants met the esteemed guest with flowers and the bread and salt of hospitality. After that, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited Vostochnyy, the largest port on our country's Pacific Ocean coast. He then laid a wreath at the monument to the inhabitants of the town who fell in the Great Patriotic War. During the trip, the Maritime Kray people everywhere gave the general secretary of the CPSU and the comrades accompanying him a warm welcome. Several conversations were held with inhabitants of Nakhodka?

[Unidentified women] [words indistinct] and sea fishing.

[Gorbachev] I would like one thing, the most important thing: that everything should be clear between the management and the working people. That is the most important thing. A policy thought up in an office has no prospects of being developed and bringing changes in society. But if it meets with support [words indistinct] then everything we are doing is clear.

You know, sometimes it happens that some people say, workers and kolkhoz workers must work. Yes, that is necessary, and without that nothing will be achieved. Others say, it's the leadership, the leadership has to do some thinking; everything depends on that, the leadership is (?working badly).

Well, I think the following: I think that we all have to do some thinking, exchange ideas and work out our plans, and the whole country will move. Our people are capable; the young people are willing to go and work in the north and in the south -- the choice is theirs. The people are just as confident -- our own dear people. Wherever you go, there is the Internationale. [laughter]

[Unidentified woman] That is our country for you.

[Gorbachev] That is our country for you.

[Second unidentified woman] That is our country for you.

[Gorbachev] And it is good that people live in friendship and support each other. That is a very good thing. All the best to you. [end recording]

[Announcer] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev will deliver a speech today during the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the city of Vladivostok. All-Union Radio and Central Television will begin broadcasting from Vladivostok at 1055.

TV on Vostochnyy, Nakhodka Visits

LD282040 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Report on Mikhail Gorbachev's 28 July visit to Vostochnyy port and Nadkhodka; recorded with announcer's live voice-over; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] After visiting the Partizanskiy sovkhoz, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited Vostochnyy port, the largest on the Pacific Ocean coast, where he acquainted himself with the work of the automated control system for shipping. [Video shows line of cars approaching the quayside, where a ship is moored. The film is shot from inside of one of the cars. Containers line one side of the quay. Close shot of signboard outside, reading "Ministry of the Maritime Fleet of the USSR (Far East Shipping Line) Automated Control System for the Movement of Shipping in the Gulf of Nakhodka." Camera cuts to show uniformed port official shaking hands with Gorbachev as he and entourage enter the building]

[(Vasinovich)] I am (Vasinovich), head of the port. Good day.

[Gorbachev] Good day. (?The fog) here is surprising.

[(Vasinovich)] You know, the eye of the typhoon has already been by and it has disappeared again.

[Gorbachev] You have arranged the fog specially then, have you? [the group is shown with port officials leading Gorbachev and wife into the building]

[(Vasinovich)] The automated control system for directing shipping movements in the Gulf of Nakhodka just happens to be designed for poor weather, so that the ships do not collide, do not sink, do (?not hit rocks) and so on.

[Announcer] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev with leaders of the kray and the town then visited the container terminal of Vostochnyy port. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary also went to the woodchip manufacturing combine this morning. [close up shot of signboard reading "Ministry of the Maritime Fleet (Vostochnyy Port) Woodchip Combine". Gorbachev and wife are seen entering a control room, being guided by a port official to meet an unidentified woman there, who shows them the display of the control system]

[Unidentified woman] We can now see that a wagon is being unloaded. Here a chart shows the woodchip complex in full, all the storage areas (?and ships) are shown on the chart. There is also a direct option of unloading directly onto the ship.

[Gorbachev] Your control system is working as a monitoring system?

[Woman] Yes.

[Gorbachev] And what is there additionally there on the site?

[Woman] Just filling the wagons there. From here I am in overall full control with these instruments, yes.

[Gorbachev] Fully, including the weight? [words indistinct]

[Announcer] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was told about the prospects for development of the port. [video shows the display of the control system and four TV monitors mounted on the wall beside it. A uniformed port official shows Gorbachev a table model of the port, explaining how the port was expanded in the past]

[Official] We are already handling about 25 million [units not further identified] and we are building it up.

[Gorbachev] How much profit do you make?

[Official] We now make a profit of R10 million. Last year we made R7.8 million, this year we will make R10 million, and at the end of the 5-year period we will make R22 million. [video shows close up of model of port, then cuts to show a line of black cars leaving the port buildings. The next shot shows an unidentified ship at the quayside and Gorbachev and wife being shown a computer printout by a uniformed port official on the quay. Camera cuts again to show Raisa Gorbacheva speaking to unidentified man, while Gorbachev is addressed by another unidentified officail of the coal complex]

[Official] Everything there is automated. With the exception of the operator, the only people here are for safety, cleanliness, and adjustment of the machinery. Everything else is done by machine.

[Announcer] The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee then laid flowers at the monument to Nakhodka citizens who fell in the years of the Great Fatherland War. On the way, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev chatted to the populace. A similar chat took place with inhabitants of the town of Nakhodka. [video shows the Gorbachevs surrounded by laughing crowds, mostly women and children]

[Gorbachev] You have set yourself up nicely here near the ocean.

[Unidentified voices] Yes! Yes!

[Gorbachev] It is a nice area. I see the soil is good, you can grow things in it. And then the port [words indistinct] a fine port. Nakhodka is an ancient town, is it not?

[Unidentified voices] No! It is new!

[Gorbachev] How old is it?

[Unidentified voices] 30 years old.

[Gorbachev] Oh, that is as a town, is it? But as a settlement it is much older.

[Unidentified voices] Of course. Established 1859.

[Gorbachev] What work do you do in Nakhodka? Who works where? What is located there, mainly?

[Unidentified voices] Fishing, ship repairs. Two big factories. The fishing industry.

[Gorbachev] 170,000 people makes for a proper town indeed. You work here? Where do you work?

[Unidentified voices] It is a town of fishermen and builders.

[Unidentified voice] There is not enough... [remainder of sentence cut]

[Gorbachev] I would like one thing -- the most important thing: that everything should be clear between the management and the working people. That is the most important thing. Well now, comrades, thank you! I have only just glanced at Nakhoda.

[Unidentified voices] [laughter] That is right! You had a quick look!

[Gorbachev] Only took a peek at it, so to speak. And I have seen you, too. But it is all the same whether in Leningrad or Nakhodka. I look around and the people are the same, just as confident, our very own people, with our own character. [words indistinct]

[Unidentified voices] Thank you for coming. That is the main thing.

[Gorbachev] Wherever you go, there is the Internationale! [laughter from crowd] It is our country and it is good that people live in friendship and give one another support. That is a very good thing, very good. All the best to you.

[Unidentified voices] [words indistinct] The best to you, too!

[Gorbachev] Well, we will drive on a bit more and look around. Farewell!

[Unidentified voice] Do come again!

[Announcer] We have broadcast a report on Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's sojourn in the Maritime Kray.

CAUCASIAN ROAD TUNNEL NEARING COMPLETION

PM211055 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Jun 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Highway Going Through: Across the Mountain Ridge"]

[Text] Ordzhonikidze -- The construction workers building the new tunnel through the Rokskiy mountain pass on the Caucasian mountain highway have switched to round-the-clock working. Here, in the granite heart of the Main Caucasus Ridge, the concreting of the final 1,000 meters of the main transport tunnel has begun.

The transcaucasian main road intersects the mountain ridges at a height of 2,000 meters above sea level, provides the shortest link between the southern regions of the RSFSR and the Transcaucasus, and unlike the Georgian Military Highway will be open to traffic all year round. The construction workers collective decided to commission the highway through the Rokskiy pass by the 69th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

DEPUTY MINISTER CHERNAVIN INTERVIEWED ON NAVY DAY

LD261940 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1340 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Interview with Admiral of the Fleet Vladimir Nikolayevich Chernavin, commander in chief of the Navy, USSR deputy defense minister and Hero of the Soviet Union, by unidentified correspondent, on the occasion of Navy Day; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Our country is feting the seamen of the Navy and the shipbuilders who build the mighty warships and up-to-date weapons for the Navy. Sailors go out for long weeks and months on training voyages, on which they face tropical heat, arctic cold, fierce storms, and the icy silence of the depths. Simple, laconic reports and cables reaching us from them say: Gunnery practice successfully completed: sortie to designated area completed. At their stations in the Mediterranean, in the Atlantic, in the severe Arctic Ocean and in the boundless Pacific, the servicemen honorably discharge the task entrusted to them with the special dash and skill of the Navy.

Our correspondent has interviewed Admiral of the Fleet Vladimir Nikolayevich Chernavin, commander in chief of the Navy, USSR deputy defense minister and Hero of the Soviet Union. [video shows Chernavin in uniform, seated behind a desk in an office, answering questions with the help of notes]

[Correspondent] Comrade Admiral of the Fleet, as is known, Navy Day, instituted in 1939, is being marked for the 47th time. What is special about this year's holiday?

[Chernavin] The special feature of today's holiday is that it is being marked in an atmosphere of general political and labor upsurge by the Soviet people, including the servicemen of our Army and Navy, who are filled with resolve to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and those of the June 1986 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on strenghening the economic and defense might of our Soviet homeland.

Today the seamen of the Navy are persistently raising the combat readiness of the Navy and are improving their combat skill, on the one hand. On the other hand, today it is impossible to pass over in silence the fact that all Soviet people are having to accomplish these tasks in conditions of an acute international situation.

At the 27th CPSU Congress it was noted that the world situation has never been so tense and volatile as it is today. As is known, this situation has arisen through the fault of imperialist circles, primarily that of the United States and its allies in the aggressive NATO bloc. The ruling circles of the United States and NATO are today, in effect, rejecting all the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at improving the international situation. These initiatives are well-known; the elimination of nuclear weapons, a moratorium on tests of nuclear weapons; extension, by continued observance, of the provisional SALT II agreement; reduction of conventional armaments, and others.

The crude violation of the territorial waters of the Soviet Union in the Black Sea by U.S. warships; the pirate raid on sovereign Libya; the constant threat of intervention in Nicaragua; the expansion of the undeclared war against Angola and Afghanistan -- these and other provocative acts can be seen as nothing less than a challenge to the entire international community.

[Correspondent] Vladimir Nikolayevich, what is the potential of the Navy today?

[Chernavin] Today our Navy, like the other branches of the Armed Forces, is developing in accordance with the achievements of scientific-technical progress and has at its disposal all that is necessary for the reliable defense of the country against imperialist aggression from the seas and oceans.

In the past few years, our Navy has been supplemented by new ships and new equipment and weapons. The submarine forces have received new strategic missile-carrying submarines armed with ICBM's, and multipurpose nuclear submarines. Aircraft-carrying cruisers and the flagship of a new generation of nuclear surface cruisers have gone into service. Modern destroyers and large antisubmarine ships are proudly flying the Navy flag of the Land of the Soviets across the expanse of the world's oceans. The Naval Air Force is now jet-propelled, carries missiles, and has an all-weather capability. Naval airmen have long since mastered long-range flights over the ocean and operate confidently both from on-land airfields and from the decks of aircraft-carrying ships. Through being highly equipped with technology, the capabilities of the marine infantry and the Navy's coastal missile and artillery units have grown immeasurably. The Soviet Navy today is highly mobile, has greater firepower, and is capable of carrying out combat actions in various areas of the world ocean both against the ships of an aggressor at sea and in bases, and of destroying his important ground facilities.

In reply to the siting of the new U.S. Pershing-2 missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union has been obliged to deploy additional sea-based strategic forces as a response measure in order to create an equivalent threat to U.S. territory. Alongside the Strategic Rocket Forces and the Air Force's strategic forces, the Navy's strategic forces are a component of the fighting strength of the Soviet state's Armed Forces and are in constant readiness for an immediate retaliatory strike on an aggressor.

[Correspondent] Vladimir Nikolayevich, it has long been the case that the commander is the principle figure in the Navy. In the past you yourself commanded a nuclear submarine. What is the role of today's commander in the Navy?

[Chernavin] Indeed, ships' commanders play a crucial role in enhancing the efficiency of combat training and in carrying out tasks in long-range operations. It is a great honor to be an officer entrusted by the country with heading a crew and commanding a ship, the basic combat unit of our Navy and an inviolable part of the territory of the Soviet state beyond the boundaries of our territorial waters. The ship's commander bears full responsibility before the party and the people for the ship entrusted to him, for its skillful utilization, for the destiny of his subordinates, for the armed defense of the motherland's freedom and independence, and for the defense of its state interests in the seas and oceans. The Navy today is justly proud of its commander cadres. A worthy example of the fulfillment of one's duties are shown by the ship commander delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress. [passage omitted listing exemplary commanders] Our commanders are people who are well trained in the professional respect. They are politically mature, educated in the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and infinitely devoted to the motherland and the cause of communism. That is how I would answer your question.

[Correspondent] Vladimir Nikolayevich, summer training is now in full swing. As we know, it does not contain the stereotyped elements of past years. How would you characterize it?

[Chernavin] The entire system of educating Navy sailors today is directed at making them genuine masters of military affairs, capable of performing the tasks set in any conditions and situations, even the most difficult. For a long time long-range ocean operations have been Navy sailors' principal school.

It is during these that the servicemen learn to overcome difficulties, acquire valuable practical experience in handling combat equipment and weapons, perfect their combat and ethical-psychological training, and learn how to fight in a modern way. In periodically held exercises we constantly work out interaction and teamwork between the Navy's various types of forces, effective methods and techniques for solving different tactical and fire missions, and the utilization of weapons and equipment in various conditions and situations.

The Navy sailors' hard work during the summer training period is being crowned by generally important results in combat and political preparation. Almost one of every two servicemen are greeting the Navy Day holiday with the title of excellent serviceman in combat and political preparation, while 8 out of 10 are qualified specialists and masters of military affairs. The high qualitative indices of our military labor -- maximum increase in discipline, consolidation of servicemen's collectives, and the creation within Navy sailors of a feeling of historic responsibility for the destiny of socialism and for the security of our great motherland -- were and remain major reference points in the activities of commanders, headquarters, political bodies, and party and Komsomol organizations. Service in the Navy, as in the Armed Forces as a whole, is for our young people a genuine school of ideological, ethical, and physical tempering and civic maturity, a school of life, which many people remember with gratitude throughout their entire life. [passage omitted in which Chernavin says that sailors are grateful to scientists, designers, shipbuilders; the Navy has strong ties with local party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations; he thanks veterans, writers, composers, artists, journalists for their creative work]

In conclusion I would like to wish all the viewers good health, great happiness, and success in their work to implement our mighty and creative plans. Congratulations on Navy Day, dear comrades!

SOLOVYEV ATTENDS LENINGRAD NAVY DAY CELEBRATIONS

LD272302 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1455 GMT 27 Jul 86

[A. Morgunov report from Leningrad Navy Day celebrations; from the "Novosti" newscast -- recorded]

[Text] According to an old fleet tradition, gala dress flags were raised along with the naval flag today, and the Neva harbor immediately acquired an elegant appearance. Warships of the Twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet and the Red Banner Leningrad Naval Base formed up in line.

Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Gorkom, other leaders of the city and oblast, and today's guests of honor are present on the launch of the officer making the review. They are going past the ships and greeting their crews. Thousands of inhabitants of the city -- the cradle of the homeland's Navy -- came today to the Neva embankments. This is not surprising. After all, many of them had to serve in the Navy both in war and in peace and to create its fighting strength.